THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

UNIFORM CURRENCY.

Action of the Monetary Conference—The American Dollar Virtually the Unit for Gold.

PARIS, July 2.—The monetary conference in session in Paris, with the object of bringing about a unificative currency among the nations of the world, has adopted the five franc piece as the unit of gold coins.

It is understood that the United States Government, under this arrangement, will reduce the value of the gold dollar to that of the five-franc piece, and that the French Government will coin pieces of twenty-five francs, which will then be of the same value as the United States five dollar gold piece, while England, by a slight reduction in the value of the sovereign, will bring it down to the same standard.

The English members of the conference were very loth to agree to this arrangement, which will virtually make the American dollar the unit for gold, and tried to effect a compromise upon the ten franc piece. This, however, failed; and now that the three principal commercial nations of the world are agreed upon a standard, it is probable that it will not be long before most of the others will unite with them.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Condition of the London 'Change—Sympathy with the Paris Bourse—The Influx of Gold.

From the London Times (city article), July 1.

Consols continue to fall, while the influx of gold to the Bank and the brilliant weather for the crops are uninterrupted. The market on Saturday opened without recovery from the decline of the previous days, and a further reduction of one-quarter was ultimately established. Sympathy with the inactivity and heaviness of the Paris Bourse seems the only apparent cause of the movement, although the state of prices at Paris is partly owing to the anticipation of a new loan of £6,000,000 or £10,000,000 sterling—an operation that could have no material influence on this side. Supposing the public to be actuated at present by any definite view, it can only be conjectured that they are holding back under the impression that some disasters, political or otherwise, must soon occur of sufficient magnitude to turn the bullion tide, and create a general demand for money. So long as gold continues to pour in it must lead to investments in securities or swell the amount of notes lying idle in the tills of the various banks. In the former case there must be a direct action upon the prices of stocks; in the latter the rate of discount must be further lowered, and an indirect influence will be exercised, since the temptation to buy stocks that pay from three to five per cent. will be proportionably increased as discount goes down to two or one and a half per cent. It is idle to speak of sales of stocks by the public in the sense of their creating an alteration in the existing prospects. If a man sells £1000 of consols, something must be done with the proceeds. They must either be lodged at his banker's or must be paid to some other man, who will then in turn have to decide what he is to do with them. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a rise in the funds on the one hand, or a fall in the discount market on the other; and the question is how far the public will permit the latter to proceed before the rate will have reached a point sufficiently low to promote a return of courage on their part sufficient to induce them to hold stocks of any kind.

Of course any persons who fancy they see a strong probability of war, a bad harvest, a mania for foreign loans or speculations, or any other calamity that in the course of six or twelve months may entirely change the present position and disappoint all existing hopes, will pursue a perfectly rational course in submitting to a temporary loss of interest in order that they may have all their capital in hand at the critical moment; but it may be doubted if such apprehensions really prevail to a serious extent. It would be some time before even the most adverse influences could now break down the accumulations in the banks of England and France; and meanwhile the loss of interest by those who wait for them would perhaps be equal to the percentage saved. It may be hoped, therefore, that the public will weigh every point of the subject, so that they may act at all events from clear conceptions and not from a blind distrust, which is no less discreditable than the madness of 1865. It is lamentable that the principles of economical science have made so little progress in this country that, while the operative classes are endeavoring at every cost to cancel even the primary rights of free labor, the capitalist classes have no sense to steer between the wildest excesses of prodigality and the most abject conditions of miserly disquietude.

The Bank of France.

The last returns of the Bank of France, by mail, show that the metallic resource has again increased, the augmentation not being less than 13,750,000f.

French Review of the Position of the Bank of England—Money Crisis—The Banks of Scotland and France.

Paris (June 25) Correspondence London Times.

A work of more than five hundred pages, from the pen of M. Wolowski, the well-known economist, has just appeared. The subjects are the Bank of England and the banks of Scotland, and they are treated in a manner which proves the writer to be thoroughly acquainted with all the details concerning these institutions.

The volume consists of five parts—the first, on the bank and the suspension of cash payments (1797-1819); the second, on the financial crisis of 1866 in England, and which originally appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in August last year, under the title "Vendredi Noir." The third part contains the letter of M. Michel Chevalier, whose views on banks differ so widely from those of the writer, and M. Wolowski's answer thereto; his letters to the *Avenir Commercial* and to the *Economiste Francaise*, with M. Duval's (the editor of the *Economiste*) replies; the fourth, an essay on the Bank of France and paper currency, written in 1865; and the fifth on Scotch banks. The last part is full of information hitherto little known in this country. "Men of business in England," observes the writer, "act much, speak little, and write less;" and the manager of one of the most ancient and principal banks of Edinburgh, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, said he was sorry to say that there is no good work on Scotch banks. In that part which treats of the Bank of England no essential fact appears to be forgotten, and the explanations respecting the controversy between those who defend and those who attack it omit nothing that is useful to know on the working of that great institution, on the act of 1844, and on the present situation of the question of banks and of credit in England.

M. Wolowski says:—The relations between the doctrines adopted by our neighbors and the discussions which the Bank of France have given rise to among us are treated in a distinct chapter. Finally, I have examined that most useful institution, and one which is generally so ill understood—the banks of Scotland. I trust that the documents hitherto inedited, upon which I rely, will rectify certain ideas too readily accepted on this matter, and that people will cease to attribute to the admirable mechanism of the banks of Scotland an erroneous signification. Far from furnishing arguments to those who pretend to find in unrestricted issue the panacea of credit, the Scotch banks, seriously studied, show how frail and limited is the action of that instrument in comparison with the force derived from the agglomeration and distribution of capital.

On the whole, in all that relates to the character and working of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and especially the Scotch banks, which are imperfectly understood here, M. Wolowski's book will be read with advantage by those who are interested in the grave questions of credit and paper currency.

In Russia.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says:—An imperial decree has been issued authorizing the Bank of Russia to issue temporarily 35,000,000 of roubles in paper money, guaranteed on Treasury bonds. The object of the issue is the promotion of commerce.

ROME.

The Bishops' Reply to the Pope's Allocution.

Rome (July 2) Telegram London Times.

The address presented yesterday by 490 bishops to the Pope, in reply to his Allocution, attests their entire obedience to his Holiness, and declares that they believe and teach what he believes and teaches. The bishops thank the Pope for his solicitude in endeavoring to preserve intact public morality, to resist dangerous machinations, and to confound error, and express the wish that the voice of the Pontiff may lead those who are erring back to the good path. The address proceeds to speak of the admirable harmony of the Christian nations rallying round the Papal chair, and expresses joy at the proclamation of the speedy assembly of an Ecumenical Council, from which the bishops expect abundant fruit. It concludes by declaring that neither princes nor nations will permit the rights or authority of the Pope to be ignored. In reply to the address which has been presented to the Pope by the deputation from the Italian towns, his Holiness declared that he had always aided Italy, but in such a manner only as was in accordance with her true interests, and he hoped that those who dispose of her destinies will save the common Fatherland from moral and religious ruin.

The Pope has again received a number of Catholics of various nationalities, to whom he made a speech in the French language. His words were greeted with enthusiasm.

MORMONISM.

Brigham Young, Jr., in New York—A Visit to His Hotel—His Wives, and What They Think of the Institution of Polygamy.

A few days ago the announcement of the arrival of Brigham Young, Jr., the President of the Mormon Church, and suite, was announced in the daily papers. He arrived here in the steamship Scotia, from England, having concluded a tour in Europe. It was soon rumored that the suite consisted of that gentleman's train of wives—and the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they were stopping, was the cynosure of all the eyes that the fair promenaders of Broadway could bring to bear on it. The general opinion of the "dear creatures" was wonder as to how the many Mesdames Young could bear their pitiable existence, mingled with the belief that the windows were barred to prevent their escaping. But while this was the case with the majority, the minority, which is sometimes in the right, knew that no ladies could be retained forcibly in a house of the prominence and character of the St. Nicholas. A few of these, and they were among the most distinguished in the city, called at the hotel, and sent up their cards to "the ladies of the suite of Brigham Young, Jr." Only one lady was at home, and she had just come in from the pleasant occupation of shopping, having had, and alas! lost a fine opportunity of making her escape. She was announced to the ladies, by her servant, as Mrs. Young (whether No. 8, 9, or 10 was not stated). The ladies exchanged the compliments of the day; asked about Paris, from which city the lady had just come, about her voyage, about the fashions, about hotel life, and about the proposed trip across the plains; about Indian depredations, and finally about the main subject of their visit, *i. e.*, Mormon women, their domestic life, their possible or actual happiness. They did not wonder, they said, that men liked polygamy. In fact, most of them had little grave suspicions of the polygamic proclivities on the part of the gentlemen of their own families and households that, from its frequency, had come to be looked on as a matter of course. But did she really believe it possible for a woman to content herself, and be happy, with a third, fourth, fifth, sixth, or sixtieth share of her husband's affections, with the prospect of probable decrease in the size of the share.

Mrs. Young, who is a slight, graceful, ladylike matron of about thirty, said, with an unconscious *naivete*, that she feared she might not be impartial enough to satisfy the claims of justice in the matter; that she was so thoroughly wedded to her husband—in common with his other wives—that his faiths, and hopes, and interests were hers. "But," said she, "let us go and see the babies and talk over it there." Leading the way to her rooms, her guests followed, and were all met at the door by "the babies," two in number—one in the nurse's arms, but still able to walk, the other two years and a half old and very beautiful, an embryo belle—indeed, a diminutive fairy queen—dressed in white and rose-colored lawn, with flesh-colored kid slippers. Surrounded by her "jewels," this Mormon Cornelia told of the honor conferred on her in being chosen one of the wives of a sanctified man, in being the mother of sons of promise, daughters beautiful in the faith and possible mothers of future sons of promise. She spoke of her husband's other wives as sisters and co-helpers, and their children she regarded as much hers as her own. She seemed the reproduction of a Jewish idea—womanly, wifely, maternal, having children for a purpose—to people the city of God. It realized the character almost wholly unknown among American women, of a wife as a helpmate, and seemed as heroic and beautiful as it is unusual.

After a while Mr. Young entered, and was introduced to the ladies by his wife, notwithstanding that he might take a fancy to one or all of them, and induce them to share the luxury of his household. The conversation now became general. Other gentlemen arrived, with their reports of purchases in the fine grocery and dry goods line, together with descriptions of the pianos, carriages, and sewing machines they had purchased to be shipped to their wives in Utah.

A charming little tea was served up in one of the private parlors; and as those healthy, handsome, wealthy; honest-looking "saints" passed buttered toast to their lady guests and talked badinage, they thought it would not be so bad, considering that entire husbands are so very hard to get, to take a share of some woman's—or women's—husbands, especially when perfect immunity is guaranteed against destruction of hair, ears, and "make up" generally.

The description of the home of the parties, and of their city, pleased the fair visitors exceedingly, and it would not be strange if they circulate it, after the habit of ladies, that the story of its delightful climate, the consideration paid to women, the stores, the temple, the theatre, the race-course, and other places of amusement, will form attractions which will draw greater numbers of marriageable maidens from our Atlantic cities than did ever dream of Washington Territory.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DARING BURGLARY.

A Bank Safe Robbed of its Contents in One of the Most Frequented Localities of Buffalo.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday by the rumor that Burtis & Co., bankers, in Spaulding's Exchange, had suspended payment on account of the despoilation of their safe by some daring burglars on Tuesday night. The amount of money taken was variously stated, some saying that $13,000 was deposited in the safe, but we are credibly informed that the amount was a little over $6000. The detectives when informed of the matter visited the premises, and Superintendent Reynolds informed our reporter that the wards of the lock on the inside of the vault had been so arranged that the bolts could be moved with a stout piece of wire or iron rod. The office is located in one of the most frequented places in the city, and two sides consist mainly of glass, while the others are brick walls. The side next the Terrace has very large windows extending almost the entire length of the office, and on Main street the windows are also quite large. There were no signs of violent measures having been resorted to either in effecting an entrance to the office or to the vault, which occupies a position in the southwest corner. The fact that a robbery should have been perpetrated in such an exposed locality has excited a great deal of comment, and the general opinion prevails that the act must have been committed by some person who had access to the vault and plenty of time to make the necessary preparations for carrying out the scheme. The firm, which stands high in financial circles, has occupied the office but a few weeks, and it is conjectured that the lock was arranged in the manner as found by some skilful night operators, who coolly waited and watched the chances until the large amount stolen was placed in the vault, and then consummated their plans.—*Buffalo Express, 13th.*

A VISIT TO BRIDGET DURGAN.

Her Demeanor in Prison—Appearance of the Prisoner—Her Expected Confession—Much Remains Untold.

Yesterday we visited the unfortunate Bridget Durgan in her cell, in company with her leading counsel, Mr. Garned B. Adrain. Petitions for her pardon have been extensively signed, but the Court of Pardons has decided that the law shall take its course. The fact was made known to her by her counsel, and the only effect that it had upon her has been to make her more nervous than usual, and taciturn in conversation.

On our entering her cell she was in conversation with some ladies who, through a feeling of humanity, had called upon her. She seemed to be very glad to see her counsel, and warmly shook hands with him. She is certainly not the hideous-looking person that has been represented. True it is, her forehead is low, and the eyelashes so hang down that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the expression of the eyes. The brows are heavy even to a fault, and the upper part of the countenance indicates weakness of character. The lower part of her face is anything but disagreeable. There is almost a continuous placid smile about the mouth, which in a great degree counteracts the repulsiveness of the upper part of the countenance. Sitting in her cell, and considering, as has been proven on the trial, there was a total absence of all motive, one can hardly believe her to be the perpetrator of the horrible crime of which she has been convicted.

Her conversations are rational enough until some leading fact in connection with the murder comes up, when she will break off suddenly to some other subject, or remain entirely silent. Up to yesterday, she has made no confession of her guilt. On Thursday she expressed a wish to Mr. Adrain that he would, on the following day, send to her the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, the Roman Catholic pastor of New Brunswick. Father Rodgers called upon her on Friday at 11 o'clock, and remained with her for nearly an hour. It was the general impression in New Brunswick yesterday that she had made a full confession of the matter; whether under the seal of confession or not was not determined. Nothing has dropped from Father Rodgers to indicate that such has taken place. Whatever has occurred between her and Father Rodgers, and between her and Mr. Adrain, is strictly private, and neither will communicate any facts at present which have come to their knowledge in conversation with the unfortunate woman.

Previous to her trial it may be observed that she was visited in prison by Dr. Coriell, but since her conviction, although she has expressed a desire to see him, he has not come to see her. Long previous to her becoming an inmate of Dr. Coriell's establishment he had frequently attended her in the township of Piscataway for those attacks of epilepsy to which she was subject; and it was at the Doctor's request that she went to live at his house, as he could more successfully attend to curing her disease and the general state of her health. Judging by her appearance, she is a person easily influenced and led away by the advice and dictation of others. Her present advisers think it would be premature on her part to make any statement just now, and consequently anything she may have to say on the subject might only be propagating slander, without having any legal testimony to sustain it, and, therefore, it is, that various statements of Bridget Durgan's have been withheld from the public, and which we would not be warranted in publishing. She will, however, it is supposed, make a clean breast of the entire matter when the proper time arrives, and by her public confession of her participation in the awful occurrence, in some degree make atonement for her crime. When that confession is made, however, there will be some important matter added to the record of this *cause celebre*.—*N. Y. Sunday News.*

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Further Developments—Bridget Dorgan Implicates Another Woman and Brings to Light Additional Particulars of the Murder.

NEW BRUNSWICK N. J., July 13.—As was predicted a few weeks ago, additional light is being thrown on this mysterious case by the developments of the condemned woman, whose demeanor at the close of her trial underwent such a change as justified the opinion that she would become communicative as soon as she realized the terrors of her doom. When asked what she has to say why sentence should not be pronounced, she maintained her usual stubborn reserve, but when she understood it was the last opportunity offered, she disclosed the name of a certain individual to her counsel who held out hopes to her of ultimate deliverance. That name it was not thought proper to give on her mere assertion, in view of the fact that she had before frequently prevaricated. Since the execution of Williams, however, her mind has undergone a total change, and as she begins to "look o'er life's narrow verge" on the fathomless abyss that awaits her, the weakness of her nature asserts itself, and she feels unable to bear the great burden of the dread secret which oppresses her. She has made some disclosures within the past few days which implicate at least one certain woman, and this part of her story has all the appearance of truth. The name of this woman was furnished in confidence to the *Herald*, the authorities deeming it unwise to have it made public until the arrest of the individual implicated. On the day after the commission of the murder, this woman left the locality in a mysterious manner, and the suspicions of District Attorney Herbert being aroused, he sent detectives to hunt her up. It is known that she was for some time in New York city. Bridget Dorgan now alleges that this woman aided in the commission of the murder. She further adds that Mrs. Coriell was lying upon a lounge with the right side of her face up when the first blow was struck, and she then retreated to a back room, where a terrible struggle ensued, in which Mrs. Coriell succeeded in wrenching the knife from her assailants, and it was in doing so she received the cuts on her hand. Another knife was then procured by the murderess and the bloody work was accomplished, after which the weapon was thrown into the fire. Bridget refuses to give any other names in connection with the affair; but it is known that the woman referred to received deep scratches on her face on the night of the murder, which will make her arrest a matter of less difficulty.

It may be further stated that the Court of Pardons were unanimous in affirming the sentence of the condemned woman; and the point that weighed most against her was the reputation she gained for herself in deliberately concocting the ruin of innocent persons, and at the same time doggedly refusing to disclose the names of the real accessories, while boasting she possessed a secret she would not divulge.

Under all the circumstances, every statement will be received with caution unless supported by some palpable evidence. Hitherto she has not manifested much concern regarding the future; her mind is so engrossed by some one prevailing idea that it requires an effort she cannot command to divert it to anything else.

Mary Gilroy still remains in custody for trial.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Discovery of an Asteroid.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, CLINTON, July 9, 1867.—Yesterday morning early, July 7, astronomical date, a new member of the group of asteroids was discovered here, in 21 hours and 21 minutes of right ascension, and 21 degrees and 31 minutes of Southern declination. This morning it was found to have moved, in 24 hours, about 25 seconds to the west and 6 minutes to the south. Being of the eleventh magnitude and still about one month before opposition with the sun, the planet promises to be a bright one. Very respectfully yours,

C. H. F. PETERS, Ph. D.

MILK QUOTATIONS.—At Berlin a milk market, with official quotations, has been established.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Rumored Departure of a Filibustering Expedition—The Effect of the Railroad Legislation of Congress on the Southern Railroads—The Authenticity of Gen. Escobedo's Proclamation Against Foreign Residents Denied.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13—Information has been received at Sheridan's headquarters to the effect that a small party of filibusters, including among them some half-a-dozen deserters from the United States army, and amounting in all to nearly a hundred persons, has left New Orleans within a day or two. That the party did not move directly for the Rio Grande has been elicited, and it is surmised that they must have gone by way of Havana. No details of the expedition have been learned at headquarters, and it is quite possible that in his zeal the detective may have been mistaken. If any party has left at all, which is still doubted, it has been under cover of emigration to British Honduras, an emigration which has been started, and includes from fifteen to twenty thousand fortune seekers. Meantime no pains will be spared by the military authorities here and by the commander of the line of the Rio Grande to suppress any warlike raids upon Mexican territory, and offenders of that sort will be promptly tried by military commission. The movement has not, however, in the commanding general's opinion, assumed sufficient consistency to warrant the issuance of an order, or any special military interference; and as the Mexican fever is subsiding, it is not unlikely that the whole movement will fall through of its own weight.

The Congressional resolutions withdrawing the grants of public lands made to railroad corporations in five of the Southern States, have have made something of a flutter among interested parties here. The construction put upon the withdrawal is that it only applies to uncompleted sections of the roads, and that it will have the effect of reducing the stock of several companies, thereby inviting an influx of Northern and Western capital. It may be shrewdly suspected that Northern capitalists will think twice before they invest.

I have authentic information that the letter or proclamation purporting to have been issued by General Escobedo, and directed against foreign residents, is a forgery, as might have been supposed from the record of the journal in which it first appeared.

Flutter Among Rebel Office Holders—General Sheridan About to Clarify the City Scrip Muddle—A Severe Rain Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—All parties here, radical, conservative, and of all complexions between, seem to be lying quietly on their arms awaiting the action of Congress. Considerable effort is now being made on the part of the city officials to curry favor with Sheridan, who, at present indications, bids fair to win the race and become master of the situation. All official filibustering has ceased, but the fact of having ceased too late will certainly cost the few ex-Rebel office holders left their positions considerable annoyance.

The severest shower of the season has occurred to-day. About 1 o'clock P. M. the sky was suddenly overcast, and from 2 until 3 in the afternoon the rain poured down absolutely in cataracts. At 3 o'clock P. M. the water was nearly knee deep from curbstone to curbstone on nearly every street in the city. In many cases the sidewalk was overflowed, and every street was a turbid torrent, roaring as if let loose from some mountain fastness. After about two hours the flood abated, and the evening is clear, sultry, and oppressively warm.

General Sheridan will very soon take the muddle of the city scrip in hand, and endeavor to save the credit of the city by some method of redemption and cancellation both of the legal and illegal issues.

SERIOUS RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

Open Defiance of the Law—Fight with the Police—Nine of the Rioters Arrested.

A party of Germans, numbering about five hundred, left this city yesterday at 11 A. M., and were towed in a couple of barges to Staten Island, where they landed, and, disembarking, went to Elm Park. The party had made no previous arrangement with the proprietors of the Park, nor did they even essay to make use of the proper entrances to the enclosure, but in a turbulent and riotous manner tore down fences and trampled over shrubbery and gardens, defying all authority.

Intelligence of the affair was given at the Edgewater Police Station, and Captain Holbrook at once detailed Roundsman Adamson, with three men, who hurried to the spot and found the whole party in uproar. A bar had been improvised and lager beer was being dispensed to the people. The officers interfered to stop the sale of the liquor, when they were seized and beaten, and then driven from the ground. Evidently fearing the advent of reinforcements to aid the policemen, the rioters broke up their bar, embarked on their boats, made fast to the steam-tug, and put about for this city. As soon as they were under way, the police officers took the ferry boat, and arriving in New York in advance of the excursionists, made application for aid at the New Street Police Station.

The news was telegraphed to Inspector Walling, who directed that a squad of men should be sent aboard the police boat to make the necessary arrests before the landing of the rioters. In accordance with these instructions, a platoon of twenty men, including the police officers from Staten Island—the whole under command of Sergeant Fitzgerald—embarked on the police boat, and, as the rioters were nearing the Battery, boarded the barges, and took therefrom nine of the most conspicuous of the rioters, who, under strong escort, were sent on the Liberty Street Ferry to the Fifty-first Precinct Station at Staten Island.

Shortly after embarking the police officers on their boat a collision occurred between the latter and the Union ferry-boat New York. The police boat ran into the New York bow on, and struck her on the port quarter abaft the wheel, crushing in the cabin and cutting through the guards to the hull. None of the passengers were injured.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

REVOLVERS.—The Turkish Government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of revolvers. However, such of those weapons as were ordered before the 16th will be admitted upon the production of proof of the fact. All others will be rigorously excluded.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—One of the first acts of Hungary, on the recovery of liberty of action, has been to adopt the decimal system of coinage. The money will be, in future, distinct from that of Austria, and very much more convenient for the trader and traveller.

NUMEROUS.—The Dundee *Courier* relates that in the village of Anstruther, in Fife, Scotland, there is living an old lady, Mrs. Young, whose descendants—sons and daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren—number one hundred and fifty-nine.

CATTLE.—Efforts are now making by some of the leading Welsh agriculturists to devise a scheme by which the breed of black cattle may be improved and perpetuated, and one of the objects in contemplation is the establishment of a herd book. A society is expected to be formed with this and other objects in view.

A LUCKY LABORER.—The grand prize in the Paris lottery of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, $30,000, was won by a poor farm laborer at Bures Morainvilliers, in the canton of Poissy. He had requested a friend to get him a ticket, and had taken unto himself a wife shortly before the drawing took place.

DEATH.—Mr. Horatio M'Culloch, C. S. A., the head of the Scottish school of landscape painters, died on the 24th ultimo, in his sixty-second year.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 15—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾. Erie Railroad firmer at 45¾. United States Five-twenties, 73. Illinois Central, 80½.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—Noon.—Cotton is firmer, though the quotations are unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firm. Other articles are without change.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15—Noon.—The steamer Palmyra, from New York July 3, arrived here this morning.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 15—2 P. M.—Erie Railroad shares have advanced to 47. The other American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—2 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 9d. Whale Oil has declined to £32.

Other articles are unchanged.

From Cape Island.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 15.—The arrivals since Saturday up to this morning reach three hundred and seventy-five.

The thermometer at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon marked 69. This morning the air is clear and balmy.

The Subscription Concert and Hop at Congress Hall on Saturday night was attended by about two hundred and fifty persons, a large proportion being ladies. It passed off very pleasantly.

An excursion party of about seven hundred persons, from Millville and Vineland, spent the day here on Saturday. The Millville Cornet Band accompanied the excursion.

The Express trains commence running to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Probable Murder—For the Sængerfest—Parade of the Druids, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 15.—A man named Allen E. Lafleur went into a house of bad repute yesterday, and shot a girl named Mary Gracy in the head with a pistol. It is supposed that she will die. A large number of Germans left to-day to attend the Sængerfest celebration in Philadelphia. The United Ancient Order of Druids had a grand procession here to-day in full costume.

Severe Assault on an Officer in Boston.

BOSTON, July 14.—Officer Richardson, of the First Police District, was so badly injured to-day by a party of upwards of a dozen Irishmen and women, that his life is despaired of. He was called into a house in North Margin street, to quell a disturbance, and was set upon by the parties and beaten until insensible. Ten of the assailants have been arrested.

Fire in Meadville, Pa.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 15.—A fire this morning destroyed the Barton House, Smith's livery stable, with six horses, Langham's dry goods store, and the residence of Mr. Mullin. The loss is $40,000, with an insurance of $15,000.

Arrival of the Cuba.

HALIFAX, July 15.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, with 143 passengers for Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton easier at 26@26½c. Flour firmer; sales of 6000 barrels—State, $7·10@11·25; Ohio, $10·50@13·25; Western, $7·10@12·60; Southern, $9·75@17·25. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·05@1·07. Oats quiet; sales of Ohio at 92½c. Provisions quiet. New mess Pork, $23·12½; prime, $19·50. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The second period of the July term began this morning.

Margaret Conner was charged with the larceny of money from Mr. Graham, who testified that, as he was going home on the night of the 5th of July, at the corner of Tenth and Dickinson streets the defendant and another woman passed him, the defendant rubbing against him. He felt in his pocket and missed his purse from the pocket that the defendant touched. He pursued the two women, and, upon nearing the corner of Tenth street and Passyunk road, he saw them looking into the pocket-book; he arrested them, and the defendant dropped the pocket-book to the ground, empty.

It was argued, by the defense that, as the prosecutor neither saw nor felt the defendant's hand in his pocket, there was no evidence against her, and the commonwealth argued that, if a woman at the dead of night rubbed against a man's pocket, and that man immediately missed his pocket book, and the next moment saw the woman looking into it, he might be stupid enough to suppose the woman stole it, and such was this case. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

George Smith was charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The evidence was, that on the 5th of this month the defendant went to a provision store on the river, and ordered meat and other food. When the articles were put up for him he said he had forgot his pocket-book. But he said he was Captain Howard, of the sloop Ward, then lying at the wharf, where he had left his money. But the prosecutor would not let him take the goods. Upon search it was found that there was no such sloop on the wharf as the Ward, nor was there such a captain as Howard.

The defense argued that as the defendant did not take the goods, he did not obtain them, and therefore could not be convicted of a charge of obtaining them under false pretences.

The District Attorney replied that, though the precise offense charged in the bill had not been proven to have been committed, yet there was plainly an attempt to commit the offense, of which the jury had a right to convict him under this bill.

This argument was addressed to the Court, but was left open until the conclusion of the argument to the jury. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 107⅜@107⅞ for June and August 7·30s; 111½ for 1862 5-20s; 108 for July 1865 5-20s; and 109½ for 1864 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52⅝, an advance of ⅛; and Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; 52¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 43½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates, and 5 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold for 31½. 109½ was bid for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 110 for Kensington; 57½ for Girard; 70 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 63 for Commonwealth.

In Canal Shares there was nothing doing. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 17½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139¼; 11 A. M., 139⅜; 12 M., 139¼; 1 P. M., 139¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is very easy at 4@5 per cent., and at the latter rate all borrowers are fully supplied.

"Foreign Exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109½@109¾ for commercial; 110@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110½@110¾; Paris, at 60 days, 5·18¾@5·12½; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·12½; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·12½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅝@41½; Bremen, 78¾@79¼; Prussian thalers, 71¾@72¼."

—The Boston *Traveller* of July 13 says:—

"Money is abundant at the banks, and in the outside sources of supply. So much is this the plethoric case that very considerable sums of currency are remaining idle for lack of employment. The present demand is small comparatively both for commercial and other purposes, and lenders are somewhat puzzled to know what to do with their surplus funds. Short loans on Government scrip were made to day at 5, and other substantial pledges, less easily handled, at 6 per centum. At these low rates of interest there were more lenders than borrowers. Legislative enactments prove to be less potent in regulating or licensing interest than the almost immutable laws of demand and supply, applicable alike to money, merchandise, and stocks."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday evening says:—

"The banks continue to gain slowly in currency, and the money market is, consequently, working easier, with only a moderate demand to-day for loans. Rates of interest range from 10@12 per cent., bankers loaning to customers at 8@10. The increased supply of currency strengthens exchange, and the market was steady to-day at par buying and 50 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read..........s5wn. 52⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65..cp........c..109⅝	100 sh Read R.......... 52⅝
$7000 Pa 6s, 1 ser..int...101⅜	100 do..........b5..52·56
44 sh Leh V R..d b..ls.. 58	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; do. 1862, 111½@111¾; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 108@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do., June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 138⅞@139⅛. Silver, 132@133½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 15.—Cotton moves slowly at former rates. Small sales of middling upland at 26c.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is firm at $42 ℔ ton.

Coffee is quiet, with small sales of Rio at 22@25½c., currency. Sugar is less active. Molasses is quiet, with small sales of Cuba Muscovado at 50c.

The Flour Market presents no new feature, the demand being entirely confined to the wants of the home trade, who purchase very sparingly. Small sales of superfine at $8@8·50 ℔ barrel; extra at $9@9·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@13; and fancy lots at $14@17. Rye Flour is firm and selling in a small way at $7·87½@8. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat are small, but there is very little demand; the millers are holding off. We quote new red at $2·40@2·75 ℔ bushel, with sales at the latter rate, and California at $3·26. Rye is held at $1·70. Corn is dull and drooping We quote yellow at $1·15; and mixed Western at $1·12. Oats are less active; holders ask $1·05, but buyers refuse to pay this figure.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 15.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week, and prices were rather firmer. 1450 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17½@18½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14@17c. for fair to good, and 11@13c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

61 head Owen Smith, Western, 16@18.
40 " A. Christy, Western, 17@18.
99 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@10, gross.
80 " P. Hathaway, Western, 16@18½.
53 " J. S. Kirk, Western, 8@9, gross.
35 " B. McFillen, Western, 9@10½, gross.
105 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 9@10½, gross.
60 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@10½, gross.
54 " Ullman & Bochman, Wes'n 9½@10, gross.
100 " M. Fuller & Co., Chester, 8½@10½, gross.
180 " Mooney & Smith, Wes'n, 8½@10½, gross.
50 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 16@17.
45 " H. Chain, Penna., 7@9, gross.
66 " L. Frank, Western, 16@18½.
60 " Hope & Co., Western, 15½@17.
100 " B. Hood, Chester county, 5@8¼, gross.

Cows were in demand at an advance. 10 head sold at $50@80 for Springers, and $75@100 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were dull and rather lower. 5000 head sold at 5@6½c ℔ lb., gross.

Hogs were firmly held. 3000 head sold at the different yards at from $9@10·25 ℔ 100 lbs., net; the latter rate for extra.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........66 | 11 A. M..........80 | 2 P. M..........82

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ironsides, Tokey, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, Wilmington, Del., Latbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig Executive, Gorham, Bangor, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Arbutus, Knowlton, from Cardiff May 24 with railroad iron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Venus, Espy, 9 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, 13 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. T. Garrison, Chase, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr L. M. Duffield, Rayner, 5 days from Portland, with stone to captain.
Schr W. Kennedy, Rogers, 6 days from Georgetown, with coal to captain.
Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, from Georgetown, with coal to captain.
Schr President A. Johnson, Demmick, 2 days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr R. G. Whillden, Messick, from Boston.
Schr M. Stowe, Rankin, from New York.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwell, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.
Steamship Olinda, Reynolds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30th ult.
Steamship Tonawanda, Catharine, hence, at Savannah 10th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 13th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Atlantic, Vernin, hence for Antwerp, was off Dungeness 28th ult.
Barque Cynthia Palmer, Wilner, hence, at Helvoet 29th ult.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence, at Belfast 3d inst., and sailed for Searsport 7th.
Schr Azelda and Laura, McIndoe, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Schrs E. Nickerson, Nickerson, and F. Keating, Higgins, hence, at Portland 12th inst.
Schr J. Twibill, Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 12th inst.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 11th inst.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 11th inst.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Westcott, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.
Schrs M. D. Ireland, Ireland; J. Jones, Jones; J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer; L. A. Baylis, Bayles; C. Holmes, Holmes; J. Clark, Fowler; and J. J. Little, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schr Hattie, Carter, hence, at Belfast 3d inst.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 12th inst.
Schrs E. Doron, Jarvis, and C. S. Carstairs, Price, hence, at Providence 12th inst.
Schr Harbinger, Tibbetts, from Port Norris for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.
Schr White Swan, Collins, hence, at Calais 7th inst.
Schr E. H. Clarke, Porter, hence for Providence, at New York 13th inst.
Schr Helen, Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 7th inst.
Schrs Seventy-six, Teel, and M. H. Hart, Hart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Arrived, Fr. steam-frigate Semiramis, Mandet, from Rochefort.
Steamship Germania, Schwensen, from Hamburg.
Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, from Galveston.
Steamship Mariposa, Quick, from New Orleans.
Steamship G. Cromwell, Vaill, from New Orleans.
Ship King Philip, Bickford, from San Francisco.
Ship Alicia, Stuart, from Liverpool.
Barque Neversink, Weeks, from Liverpool.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Lost Opportunity.

From the Tribune.

In the light of the thrilling and glorious news now coming from Mexico, the true statesman—such a statesman, for instance, as Mr. Senator Chandler, or Mr. Representative Shanks—may well weep over America's lost opportunity. We see in the enlightened republic of Mexico the operation of what Mr. George Wilkes calls "irresistible civilizing" principles. The retrospect is humiliating, but nevertheless chastening. It is not pleasant to learn "irresistible" civilization from Mexico; but we cannot forget what might have been our position if we had followed this illustrious example—for "that American" (we quote the stately rhetoric of Mr. Wilkes) "must be cold indeed who is not touched with generous emotions at beholding the devoted men who have been the defenders of these principles victorious at last in the just punishment of Maximilian."

If General Grant, for instance, had possessed the sagacity as well as the military genius of Escobedo, he would not have wasted so much time over Richmond. The capture of Queretaro shows that our great commander is ignorant of an essential element of war. He should have sent some practical sutler into the town, and purchased it. It would have been cheap at a million of dollars—and there were, no doubt, many needy Rebels who would have sold out at half the money. There is no triumph more vulgar than war, and our Saxon nature too often yields to the degrading instinct of fighting. How much nobler, nay, more, how much more economical, and in keeping with our commercial genius as a nation, to see written under our trophies at Washington, "Purchased wholesale, for a million of dollars, by that renowned tradesman, U. S. Grant." Having thus "taken" the town, we should have at once ordered a court-martial. A dozen subalterns might have been censured. In America as well as Mexico it is well known that we have no lawyers so wise and merciful as the junior officers of the army. Davis should have been arraigned, and with him Lee, and Johnston, and Longstreet, and Beauregard, and all their captains. They should have been allowed twenty-four hours for their defense. With a court properly selected there could be no doubt of the result, and early in the morning succeeding, Mr. Davis and his generals would have been led out to Shockoe Hill and shot. The spectacle of two or three hundred generals of the Rebel army, their persons purchased by the judicious expenditure of a moderate sum of money, gallantly shot by a sergeant's guard, would have gone down to posterity as the most glorious event in our history. Our children would not only rejoice over the "irresistibly civilizing" effect of such a spectacle, but upon its amazing cheapness, and our orators would dwell for innumerable Fourths of July upon the patriotism and cheapness of our victory over Rebellion.

Having thus disposed of the officers of the Rebellion, and, taking all the departments of the Confederacy, succeeded in shooting some 3000 or 4000 Rebels, we might have proceeded to take the money and confiscate the property. There should have been a judicious system of forced loans. All foreign merchants should have been made penniless for the purpose of showing our contempt for what Mr. Wilkes calls "the combined cohorts of monarchy and treason." The churches should be pillaged on general principles. We know no reason for this except that glorious Mexico teaches us that pillaging a church is "irresistibly civilizing." We should have made an example of the nuns. We read with rapture how that superb citizen, Senor Juan Jose Baz, under the command of the gallant citizen General Porfirio Diaz, and carrying out the orders of his Excellency Citizen President Benito Juarez, ordered the nuns to disoccupy the convents of Mexico within 48 hours, and that 860 pestiferous, malignant, bloodthirsty nuns, whose sex and vocation are a menace to every free country, were turned out of their homes. The spectacle of 860 nuns, armed with their deadly crucifix and beads, and carrying treasonable and inflammatory prayer-books, marching out of their grey old convent gates, is so "irresistibly civilizing" that we can scarce restrain our wrath when we think what an opportunity Grant and Sherman and Sheridan disregarded. Mexico may well taunt us with these purposeless and unmanly warriors, and point with pride to her Senor Juan Jose Baz, and her citizen General Escobedo, who will never want a foeman so long as nuns are to fight, and will always capture a city when it is to be bought for money.

We have spoken of confiscation. Alas for the purblind statesmanship that lost this golden opportunity! There was so much in the South to confiscate—and we lost it all. There were Confederate bonds, and iron-clads that would not sail, and grey shoddy, and land. The one thing that we need in this country is land. Certain malignants tell us that we have more to give away than the whole nation could cultivate if every man, black and white, were to go to farming. It is also said by the same pusillanimous creatures that if nine-tenths of the land in the South were to be given away, our soldiers would not take it unless compelled by a mandamus of the Supreme Court. These insinuations indicate a spirit of disloyalty, and show that we lack the "irresistible" civilization of Mexico. Having done this, we should then, to show our opinion of foreign friendship, have directed our newspapers to assail such men as John Bright, and Laboulaye, and Cochin. Take the letter of Ignacio M. Altamirano, a member of the Juarez Cabinet, for a model. Should it ever be said that the sympathy of the large and glorious Liberal party of France and England aided us in our war? Never! Let us admit that "the tears of ink shed at the news of our defeats" "afforded us some consolation;" but let us rise above any petty exhibition of gratitude which would only have been construed to weakness.

Of the present condition of America, its deplorable peacefulness and its humiliating rest, we have not the heart to speak. Rather let us turn to Mexico, whose "irresistible" civilizing principles are to-day the admiration of the world, and the envy of the true American statesman. There may be some annoyances. Some of her honest sons have been shot, others are exiled, others wander homeless in the mountains. The foreign Ministers are hurrying home, and in a few days an Austrian fleet will be before Vera Cruz. Commerce is destroyed; her great cities are as silent as the desert; terror reigns in every home. What the soldier leaves the bandit takes. There is no law but the court-martial, no justice but the sergeant's guard. Beyond all, however, the Republic stands defiant; her principles are irresistibly civilizing, and 860 of her nuns fly before the puissant Juan Jose Baz. Let America think of her lost opportunity and mourn.

The Whisky Frauds—Nature of the Remedies.

From the Times.

We are glad to see that the exposures we have made of the extent and character of the gigantic frauds practised upon the revenue of the country by whisky distillers and others, in collusion with the revenue officers of the Government, are attracting the attention of the authorities at Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have directed that no distillers or agents of distillers be appointed storekeepers in the bonded warehouses, and have applied for full information concerning the derelict parties in the cases of fraud of which we have made specific mention. All this is well. It has importance, because it indicates a disposition on the part of these officials to do what may lie in their power by way of remedying the crimes and abuses which are rapidly bringing the Revenue Department to the brink of ruin. But these evils are not to be cured by the issuing of orders, or the removal of one set of knaves and the substitution of another set in their places. The disease is deep-seated, and demands a radical remedy. It demands the attention, the earnest, vigilant, and determined efforts of the Treasury Department, seconded and sustained by the President of the United States. Without his co-operation, all efforts at reform will prove utter and disastrous failure.

The general impression seems to be that the evils we have exposed can be remedied by reducing the tax. Something might possibly be accomplished in that way; and we are inclined to think that on general grounds of justice and good policy it ought to be reduced. But it is higher in England than here, and is nevertheless collected without fraud or loss to any great extent. Many people suppose that most of the fraudulent whisky offered in the market is the result of illicit distillation, carried on in secret places unknown to the Government officials. This, we are satisfied, is a mistake. Such secret stills are to be found mainly in large cities. Beyond doubt, New York and Brooklyn have more stills in the cellars of dwelling-houses and in stables than all the rest of the country. And yet all who are well informed on this subject agree that the quantity of spirits produced in places unknown to the officers is absolutely insignificant. The reason is obvious. It is impossible to carry on a distillery for any length of time. Hogsheads of molasses must be carted to the place, and barrels of whisky must be taken away. Besides, it is impossible to ferment molasses so as to make whisky without producing an odor that can be detected for some distance, and which makes the place a nuisance to all those who reside in its immediate vicinity. It was in this manner that both Friel and Mulrany, recently convicted in Brooklyn, and sentenced to the State Prison for illicit distillation, were discovered. Let the Government offer a reward of $250 for every illicit distillery that is broken up, and $250 for the conviction of the person carrying it on, and the information against all these small places will be forthcoming. We venture the assertion that there is not to-day, and cannot be in the future, a distillery carried on in the city of New York or Brooklyn for ten days, without being known to at least twenty different persons and without offending at least half that number. All that is necessary, therefore, is for the Government to make it a greater object for the persons having this information to divulge it than it is for them to keep silent. The illicit distillation of whisky is comparatively of but little moment, and can be entirely suppressed. It is not in this direction we are to seek for a cure. The evil is to be found in distilleries that are now under the immediate supervision of Government officials, in places visited daily by Government officers, who suppress the facts that come to their knowledge, and for a bribe accept returns they must know to be utterly false.

But it is said the temptation is too great to be resisted; that the hope of sudden riches will induce both the citizen and the official to violate the law, and that the corruption fund furnished by the $2 tax is so large that it is impossible to get officials who will enforce the law. This we do not believe. If the Government were to rely entirely upon the moral sense of the citizen not to violate the law, and of the official not to permit its violation, doubtless this would be so. But no Government or people have ever thought of doing this. We have penal codes enacted expressly for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws on the part of those who, but for the risks of imprisonment, might be tempted to violate them.

All experience has proved that the certainty of imprisonment will restrain the commission of crime. Crime flourishes just in proportion as the criminal calculates upon the chances of escape. There was a time when counterfeiting had become so general as to threaten the absolute destruction of the national currency. It was a long time before the Government got to work, and the risk incurred seemed as nothing compared with the gains to be realized from dealing in counterfeit money. But the time came when counterfeiters were watched, detected, arrested, convicted, and imprisoned. And the result is that there never was a time when the country was so free of counterfeit money as it is at present. Let the manufacturer of fraudulent whisky be pursued and punished in the same manner, and let a few of the officials who connive with and aid them in the commission of their crimes be compelled to exchange their "palatial homes" for a felon's cell at Sing Sing, and the frauds on the revenue will rapidly diminish. Making whisky is not as profitable as the manufacture and vending of counterfeit money. Nor can it be carried on with the same secrecy. A man cannot carry a hogshead of molasses around in his trunk, as he can a counterfeit plate, nor can he carry a barrel of whisky to market in his pocket. Grant the same immunity from arrest and punishment in the one case as in the other, and counterfeiting will again flourish equal to the fraudulent distillation of spirits in its palmiest days.

We have said that a reduction of the tax will not remedy the evil. One fact shows this. The tax on oil is only twenty cents per gallon, and yet the fraud in oil is just as universal as the frauds in whisky. Oil should pay the Government a revenue of $18,000,000 per annum. For the last three months it has paid nothing. Honest men were first driven from whisky and tobacco, and now they are being driven from oil also. And this, unless the evil under which the country is now suffering can be corrected, is destined to extend throughout the entire list of taxable articles. Honest men who pay their taxes, and who would scorn to purchase exemption by dividing with the official, cannot compete with a dishonest one who will. It would be a national disgrace as well as national ruin, for the Government to permit honest men to be driven from one branch of business after another of those most heavily taxed, until the commerce of the country in every article where the tax will afford a profit shall be given up to the swarm of scoundrels that for the present seem willing to confine their operations to whisky, tobacco, and oil.

The Government is under the most sacred obligations to protect the business man who pays taxes from the ruinous competition of the one who does not. That this cannot be done by a reduction of the taxes is plain. Having learned how to do it, the dishonest taxpayer and corrupt official will continue to divide so long as the tax is worth dividing. Nothing but an entire removal of the tax will answer.

Take the article of whisky as an illustration:—An ordinary distillery will manufacture from 2000 to 4000 gallons of spirits every twenty-four hours. At 3000 gallons per day it would pay the Government at the present tax $6000 daily, or about $2,000,000 per annum. Reduce the tax to $1 per gallon, and the distiller who, by colluding with the officers, can evade paying of the tax, would have as the result of a year's operation in a business in which not over $50,000 is invested, a million dollars to divide; reduce the tax to fifty cents and he still has $500,000; and if you go still lower and fix it at twenty-five cents, there still remains the very respectable sum of a quarter of a million. Now, if we remember that in order to secure absolute immunity, it is only necessary for the taxpayer to collude at most with *three* officers in a district, it will be seen that two or three distillers combining would be able, even with a tax of twenty-five cents per gallon, to offer inducements not likely to be disregarded by officers who have become familiar with the rules of division by practising on larger figures, especially when we remember that most the men who fill these offices could not command, out of them, salaries of three thousand per year. With three distilleries in a district each distiller could pick his men and divide, even at 25 cents per gallon, $20,000 per month. This is no insignificant sum even in these times of paper money. To remedy the evil by destroying the inducement to corruption we must entirely remove the tax. Nothing less will answer, and we must not only remove the tax on whisky and tobacco and oil, but on every other article where the amount of the tax is equal to a fair profit on the business. Thus will the Government be compelled to surrender one after another of its sources of revenue, until it is forced to choose between repudiation or the levying of a direct tax upon real estate, and limiting its Internal Revenue to those very few branches of business where collusion between the taxpayer and the officials will be impossible, or at least will be unavailing to avoid payment.

It is evident, therefore, that the remedy for the evil under which the country now suffers is not to be found in a reduction of the tax on whisky. What is needed is that the law shall be enforced. No one doubts the integrity of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury. Neither do we doubt their earnest desire to enforce the revenue law, and to compel all to bear their just and equal share of the national burdens. We have repeatedly expressed our admiration of the financial skill of the Secretary, and of the great wisdom with which he has managed the affairs of the nation. But as a matter of fact, the administration of this particular branch of his department has thus far proved a failure. Corrupt, faithless, incompetent men have secured control of its machinery, and they have run it for their own profit and not for the good of the country. The very first step towards reform must consist in removing all such men from office, and putting faithful, competent, and determined men in their places. It is not enough that they are honest—they must also be capable and vigilant. Honesty is but one of the requisite qualifications for office. The officer who is only honest but half discharges his duties to the country. He is under equal obligations to be *vigilant*. To warrant his removal it should be enough that he fails to collect the taxes which Congress has levied. Until this rule is adopted and sternly adhered to, the revenues will never be collected, and it is little less than madness to require proof of fraud sufficient to send a man to the State Prison, as the only condition of his removal. If an officer of revenue fails to get the revenue—fails to collect the tax imposed by law, and to return it to the Government—that fact alone not only justifies but demands his removal. So long as the Assessors sell the places under them, and for a price appoint as their Assistant Assessors, to have charge of distilleries of large districts, men who have been large and successful distillers of fraudulent spirits, how can we expect taxes will be collected? And yet, unless rumor does greater injustice than usual, such are the facts existing in at least one of the districts included within the Metropolitan Revenue District. Certain it is, that a prominent distiller—one who has probably distilled more spirits and paid less taxes than any man in the ward in which he lives, and who could not have carried on his business and avoided the payment of taxes on the spirits produced by him without having committed offenses punishable in the State Prison, has recently been appointed Assistant Assessor and assigned to charge of distilleries in a division having more distilleries probably than any other division in the two cities! And this officer, thus commissioned, signalized his advent in office by declaring to the distillers of his district that he was "willing to *live* and *let live*."

The retention of unfaithful men in office is but one of the evils to be remedied. There are other abuses which have grown up, and are rapidly crystalizing under the skilful manipulations of the corruptionists, which must be stricken down before they have become so completely formed and firmly established as to defy attack. We dwelt at some length on one of them a few days ago. The bonded system is a source of infinite frauds. It tempts directly to the commission of fraud, for which it offers such unequalled facilities. When whisky, after being manufactured, can be transported all about the country without paying the tax, carried into a dozen different districts, stored in a hundred different warehouses, and subject to the manipulations of a score of officials, any three of whom can screen it from the tax, it is next to impossible that the tax which it ought to pay should be collected. The bonded warehouse system should be swept away altogether, and the tax collected the moment the whisky is manufactured. Or, if the interests involved are too strong for this, then there should be but three or four large warehouses in the city, into which all the spirits produced or brought here should be kept until they are put upon the market. They might then be watched; but when there are a dozen in every ward, it is almost impossible to subject them to the proper scrutiny.

The abolition of the bonded system would require an amendment of the law, and that for the present cannot be had. But the number of warehouses may meantime be greatly reduced, and that, of itself, would greatly restrict the evil. But what is most imperatively required is the *enforcement of the existing law;* and the first step towards that consists in detecting and punishing corrupt officials, and in putting them, as well as those who are simply incompetent or neglectful, out of office. The President of the United States has a direct responsibility in this matter. It is impossible that he should know the details of the service. He cannot know whether a man is an honest or a dishonest, a competent or an incompetent officer, half as well as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and he does a serious wrong to the country when he allows political influence or any other influence to override the representations of those officers. When *they* certify that a man is unfit for his place, the President should see to it that he is at once removed. No amount of "influence," whether it be of politicians or of men interested in the frauds they seek to screen, should be allowed a moment's weight in retaining men whom they declare to be unfit.

It is a libel on the American character to say that honest men cannot be found to fill places of public trust and collect the revenues of the country. They can be found—men who will gladly accept office under the Government, who cannot be purchased, and who will honestly and fearlessly administer the law. But such men are not to be found among those put forward by the political rings and factions of city politics. These rings and factions are made up of men who make politics a business, and who live by the dishonest administration of office. The men thus put forward and urged for places are but the footballs of these rings; they seek power that they may get money, and get money that they may retain power. Offices in their hands are not administered for the public good, but for their own profit.

Mismanagement of the Treasury.

From the Herald.

The gross mismanagement of our national finances by Secretary McCulloch has reached a point that is really alarming. The frauds upon the revenue amount to something like a hundred millions a year in two or three articles only—namely, in whisky, tobacco, and petroleum. In fact, the whisky frauds alone swell up to nearly that amount. Astounding as this statement is, it is not exaggerated; it is a well-known fact. Looking at these discovered enormous frauds in a few articles, and at the incapacity and neglect of duty on the part of the Treasury Department in other respects as well, we should not overestimate probably the entire losses to the Government at a hundred and fifty millions to two hundred millions a year, through having such an incapable man as Mr. McCulloch at the head of the Treasury Department. This is paying very dear for a poor whistle. What a cost is this Secretary to the country! No other country in the world could stand such mismanagement without becoming bankrupt in a year or two, and we cannot, with all our wonderful resources, stand it long.

Let us state some of the facts as far as they have been revealed. It is estimated that ninety millions of gallons of spirits a year were produced anterior to the war. There has been little less, if any, manufactured since; but allowing the large margin of thirty-three per cent. reduction in consequence of the increased tax, that would give sixty millions of gallons a year. The tax is two dollars a gallon, and, therefore, the revenue from this source at the lowest estimate ought to be a hundred and twenty millions. Last year the amount of revenue received from whisky was only thirty-seven millions; this year, judging from the present returns, it will not reach twenty millions. Thus, we see, the Government is defrauded of upwards of a hundred millions a year from whisky alone. What the loss is from frauds in petroleum, tobacco, and other articles, we cannot determine, having yet no data to go upon. It is not less, probably, than fifty millions. Add to these sums the loss to the Treasury of over twenty millions a year on the circulation given to the National banks, the loss by keeping a hundred and forty millions of unproductive capital or money shut up in its vaults, the numerous leakages from defaulting agents, and the vast unnecessary expenditures in the management of the Department, and we shall have a total loss of about two hundred millions a year. An able Secretary of the Treasury could save this enormous amount. Mr. McCulloch loses it. Is not this paying dear for a very poor whistle?

But the Secretary may say the fault is with Congress. He may plead that in the matter of collecting the revenue Congress has passed laws that cannot be enforced; and as regards the loss by the national banks, he has no control over that. Should he make such a plea, we maintain there is no foundation for it. For the frauds on the revenue he is directly responsible. The revenue is collected in other countries, where the taxes or duties are higher on some articles than in this country—we may mention England particularly—and why should it not be collected here? It is collected with little loss, too, under a much less expensive system. With the costly machinery he has for collection, the British or French Government would scarcely lose a dollar. Frauds, perjury, and the criminal conduct of Government agents are punishable here as elsewhere. The laws, on the whole, are good enough if executed. The fault is in the administration of the Treasury in not appointing proper agents, in the want of vigilance, and in not bringing to punishment those guilty of defrauding the Government. But suppose the laws need amendment; who should know this, and who should point it out to Congress but the Secretary of the Treasury? That is his duty; he is placed where he is for that purpose. As regards his subordinates or agents, every business man—every one with common sense—knows that the head of an establishment is responsible for them. Any man in the ordinary business of life, at the head of a bank, commercial firm, or company of any kind, who allows frauds to be committed, or who is incapable of preventing them, is removed at once. Why should not the business of the Treasury be conducted on the same principle? Why should a man so utterly incapable be permitted to hold office?

With regard to the fraud upon the people by giving the national banks the profits of a national circulation, and in perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy that eats up the profits of a nation's industry, Mr. McCulloch is indirectly, if not directly, responsible. He was one of the original promoters of this infamous system, and has earnestly sustained it ever since he has been in power. If he had an idea above that of a little country banker he would see the monstrous evils of the national banking associations, both present and prospective; but he is out of his element; he has not the least qualification of a statesman; he is a mere village banker. Congress naturally looks to him for information on all questions of national finance and currency; yet he has recommended nothing but measures ruinous to the country. He has sustained the national banks, has increased their profits and power, has largely curtailed the proper national legal-tender currency, has increased the debt bearing gold interest, thus causing a heavy drain of the precious metals from the country; and has brought us to the verge of bankruptcy through a deficiency in the revenue, when by a proper administration of the Treasury that revenue might have been superabundant. Had he collected the revenue properly, as was his duty, and as he had the power to do, and had he used the immense surplus funds lying idle in the Treasury, he could have had not only ample means for the expenditures of the Government, but could have reduced the debt several hundred millions more than it has been reduced. History does not afford another instance of such incapacity or failure in a man controlling the finances of a great nation. In no other country would he be permitted to hold office a day; and the wonder is that he holds it here. He may well prophesy financial disasters; for he is fast producing them. How long will the President and Congress suffer a man to be at the head of the Treasury whose incapacity costs the country about two hundred millions a year? How long will the people endure such a ruinous administration of the national finances?

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FULL ORCHESTRA. 7 15 6t

GRAND GALA NIGHT

AT THE CENTRAL PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

The services of Professor S. Jackson have been secured to give

A GRAND PYRIC EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday Evening, July 17,

Comprising the following pieces:—

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION WITH BENGOLA LIGHTS.

FLIGHTS OF SIGNAL ROCKETS.

Fig. 1. Star of Columbia, commencing with a centre of green, purple, and gold, suddenly changing to a star of dazzling brightness.

Fig. 2. Liberty Tree, commencing with a wheel of Palestine, with a burnished centre of sapphire, crimson, and emerald, expanding to a tree of gold and silver foliage.

Fig. 3. Lovers' Knot, commencing with a revolving centre of purple and gold entwining into a Lovers' Knot.

Fig. 4. Peri's Gem, commencing with a zone of brilliant fire, unfolding to a gem of rubious sapphire and emeralds.

Fig. 5. The Bouquet, commencing with a deep crimson, fringed with green and gold, expanding to a bouquet of Flora's choicest treasures.

Fig. 6. Ellin Polka. This beautiful figure opens with

Circles of crimson, circles of gold,
Till circles of every color unfold.

Fig. 7. Fairy Fountain, commencing with jets of Chinese fire, when suddenly will well up a fountain of coruscating brilliants.

The whole to conclude with a beautiful figure, arranged and dedicated especially for the

TENTH GRAND NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.

The SATTERLEE BAND will perform a choice selection of national and operatic airs during the exhibition. [7 13 stuwst

Admission 50 cents. Children half-price. Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8¼ o'clock.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,

DAY AND EVENING,

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ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

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The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

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is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

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CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

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Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40

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Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

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SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALER PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 4 mwslow

CONGRESS HALL,

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IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

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Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

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FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

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Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

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This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

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TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS taken on liberal terms. No bars. 6 29 smwst

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE,

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CONLEY & HOUCK,

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SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.

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FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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A. S. ROBINSON,

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Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Dores. "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 2 15

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE HEALTH OFFICE—REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths and interments in the city of Philadelphia, for the week ending on Saturday, July 13, 1867:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.—*Adults.*—Abscess, 1; apoplexy, 1; cancer, 1; stomach, 1; casualties, 1; congestion of brain, 2; coup de soliel, 2; cholera morbus, 2; consumption of lungs, 36; compression of brain, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhœa, 1; dropsy, 3; do. liver, 1; do. heart, 2; disease of brain, 1; do. heart, 3; do. kidneys, 1; do. stomach, 1; drowned, 6; dysentery, 2; debility, 6; epilepsy, 1; fever puerperal, 1; do. typhus, 1; do. typhoid, 9; hernia, 1; hemorrhage, 2; inflammation of brain, 2; do. bronchi, 2; do. heart, 1; do. liver, 2; do. lungs, 3; do. peritoneum, 1; do. stomach and bowels, 3; mania-a-potu, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 16; obstruction of bowels, 1; palsy, 6; softening of brain, 1; suicide, 1; syphilis, 1; ulceration of œsophagus, 1; uræmia, 1; unknown, 5.—Total, 139.

Minors.—Asphyxia, 2; casualties, 1; croup, 1; congestion of brain, 12; do. lungs, 1; cramps, 2; cholera infantum, 99; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption of lungs, 7; convulsions, 23; diarrhœa, 11; dropsy of brain, 6; disease of brain, 2; do. heart, 1; drowned, 5; dysentery, 4; debility, 12; effusion on brain, 2; fever, scarlet, 6; do. typhus, 1; do. typhoid, 4; inflammation of brain, 16; do. lungs, 2; do. stomach and bowels, 5; inanition, 5; intussuception, 1; malformation, 1; marasmus, 22; measles, 5; stillborn, 17; teething, 1; unknown, 3.—Total, 282. Total adults and minors, 421.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 205; one to two, 35; two to five, 18; five to ten, 8; ten to fifteen, 5; fifteen to twenty, 11; twenty to thirty, 25; thirty to forty, 28; forty to fifty, 20; fifty to sixty, 17; sixty to seventy, 22; seventy to eighty, 16; eighty to ninety, 6; ninety to one hundred, 5.—Total, 421.

LOCATION.—First Ward, 13; Second, 22; Third, 9; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 14; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 32; Eighth, 13; Ninth, 6; Tenth, 16; Eleventh, 7; Twelfth, 14; Thirteenth, 11; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 31; Sixteenth, 21; Seventeenth, 25; Eighteenth, 11; Nineteenth, 19; Twentieth, 15; Twenty-first, 9; Twenty-second, 6; Twenty-third, 12; Twenty-fourth, 10; Twenty-fifth, 11; Twenty-sixth, 18; Twenty-seventh, 17; unknown, 16. Total, 421. Deduct 16 deaths from the country, leaves the net deaths in the city, 405.

NATIVITY.—United States, 335; Foreign, 69; Unknown, 17; People of color, 16.

There were 8 deaths from the Almshouse.

SEX.—Males, 222; Females, 199; Boys, 148; Girls, 134.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1866, and of last week, was as follows:—Week ending July 14, 1866, was 473; week ending July 6, 1867, was 264.

IN FAVOR OF ENFORCING THE LIQUOR LAW.—A very large and enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens favorable to the faithful and rigid enforcement of the State Liquor law was held in Templar's Hall, Germantown avenue and Berks street, on Thursday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock. David B. Thomas, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. Maris appointed Secretary. After prayer being offered by the Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Legislature did at its last session enact a new license law, which, if strictly enforced, will materially mitigate the horrible evils of intemperance; and by the fifth section of said act the sale of liquor is entirely prohibited on the Sabbath day, thus giving us a respite from the evil effects of its sale for at least one day out of the seven; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with joy and hope for the future this token of improvement in our Legislature for the promotion of the morals of the community.

Other resolutions were adopted calling on the authorities to perform their whole duty, and promising the support of the meeting, and to that end it was resolved to form a committee of twenty-five citizens of the Nineteenth Ward to act as a vigilance committee.

ACCIDENTS.—Peter Young, residing at No. 217 Merion street, aged twelve years, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday, with his leg injured by being run over by a car on the Fourth and Eighth street line. The boy attempted to leave the car by the front platform.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, James Halbeck, aged twelve years, had his hand mashed between the ferry boat and Shackamaxon street wharf. He was taken to his home, Fourth and Brown streets.

A small boy was run over by a Race and Vine street car at Twenty-first and Vine streets, and had a foot so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. Jesse Shivers, the driver of the car, was arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, and held in $1200 bail for a further hearing.

VISITING FIREMEN.—The Excelsior Fire Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, will reach this city this evening on a visit to the Good Intent Engine Company. They will be escorted to their quarters by a fair representation of the firemen of Philadelphia. The strangers will arrive about 7 P. M. at the foot of Walnut street, and will pass up Walnut to Third; thence to Chesnut street; thence to Eleventh; up Eleventh to Girard avenue; down Girard avenue to Fifth; up Fifth to Jefferson; down Jefferson to Germantown road; down Germantown road to Thompson; thence to Shackamaxon; down Shackamaxon to Girard avenue; down Girard avenue to Marlborough; thence to Richmond street; along Richmond to Shackamaxon; thence to Allen street, and along Allen to the house of their entertainers.

THE DELAWARE REGATTA, from Cooper's Point, on Friday afternoon, was a well-contested and pleasant affair. Fifteen boats were entered for the race. At 2·10 P. M. the signal-gun was fired, and the various craft started on both "tacks." The race was from Cooper's Point, abreast of the judge's boat Megonigal, to Race House Point buoy boat; thence down the river to a buoy boat off the lower end of Point Airy, and repeat the distance, being fifteen miles.

The following is the time made by the four leading boats:—Mariana, 2·20; Wilkins, 2·33; Mayberry, 2·33½; Nellie, 2·43½. The winning boats were presented with prizes.

IMPROVEMENT.—The work of opening and grading Broad street, from the Germantown road to Fisher's lane, a distance of about 8000 feet, will be completed in about a month, and when the bridge over the Reading Railroad, above Germantown road, is completed, the street will be opened to travel. The macadamizing and paving of the street from Columbia avenue, has been completed as far north as Dauphin street. The preparations for the laying of the Nicholson pavement south of Columbia avenue are now completed, and the work has already been commenced.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.—The new building for the Sixth National Bank, erected on the N. W. corner of Second and Pine streets, is now under roof, and workmen are engaged upon the interior. It has quite an imposing appearance, and will contribute much to the improvement of that part of the city. To the second story it is of iron, with semi-circular door and window heads. Above that it is of brick, with white marble dressings. The first story will be used for banking purposes, and the upper stories will be rented for society meetings.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—The Committee on City Property has decided to make certain alterations in the new court house to better adapt it for hearing. The judges and attorneys complain that, during the progress of a trial, a considerable portion of the testimony as well as the argument is lost, owing to the defective acoustic properties of the room. The committee propose to construct a false ceiling over the judges' desk, and will also introduce other improvements to remedy, if possible, the defects now complained of.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Up to Saturday the City Treasurer had paid out the sum of $848,-425·15 on account of interest due on the funded debt of the city.

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock some shelving took fire at the hat and cap store southeast corner of Second and Almond streets, occasioned by children playing with matches.

The alarm at half-past 7 o'clock last evening was caused by the partial burning of a canal-boat at South street wharf on the Schuylkill.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, aged about thirty-five years, who was found drowned at Race street wharf on the Delaware. The deceased was dressed in black pants and dark woollen shirt. The Coroner took charge of the body.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Given, the young man charged with embezzling the funds of Bispham & Co., druggists, by whom he was employed, had a further hearing before Alderman Tittermary. At four places it was proved he had collected money due to his employers. He was held in $800 bail in each case for trial.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 320 loads of hay and 50 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. Best quality Timothy hay sold at $1·80@1·90 ℔ 100 lbs.; mixed at $1·70@1·75. Straw sold at $1·60@1·70.

NEW BRIDGE.—The old stone bridge over Gunner's run, on the Frankford road, between Allegheny avenue and Westmoreland street, partly washed away a few weeks since, is to be replaced by a new wooden structure the entire width of the street.

CHURCH TO BE ERECTED.—The Extension Commission of the Baptist Church have recently purchased lots at the corner of Broad and Master streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a commodious chapel. The work is to be commenced immediately.

LARCENY.—Patrick O'Neill was arrested at Chesnut street wharf on Friday night, charged with stealing a set of harness valued at $138, a watch, and a lot of wearing apparel from Mr. William H. Doble. The prisoner, a hostler at Point Breeze Park, was committed to answer.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—A letter-carrier in this city was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of robbing the mail. It is alleged that he had a letter upon his person which he had appropriated.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Thomas Duffy has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Beitler, to answer the charge of setting fire to his residence, on the Lancaster pike, east of Meeting-House lane.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·41	MOON RISES	3·52
SUN SETS	7·29	HIGH WATER	10·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 3
England	Liverpool	New York	July 3
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Europe	Brest	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	July 6

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Java	Boston	Liverpool	July 17
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Barlow, Dunn, 50 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, St. John, N. B., R. Taylor & Co.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Providence, Huntzinger & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix, Portland, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Brig J. Freeman, Baker, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Brig Lucy Ann, Rose, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Haley, Haley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, Boston, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Portsmouth, J. R. White & Co.
Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, Providence, do.
Schr Adelaide, Crowley, Somerset, Dovey, Buckley & Co.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr E. English, Sipple, Providence, do.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, Providence, do.
Schr Czar, Hammond, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr J. Allderdice, Jackaway, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr S. R. Russell, Smith, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, Harwich, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, Providence, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Davis, Washington, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, Hartford, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, Newport, do.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Miller, Bristol, do.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, Newport, do.
Schr J. C. Mcshain, Gibbs, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. McDevitt, McFadden, Hartford, Griscom & Co.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, Fall River, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr M. M. Pote, Urann, Portsmouth, do.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr John Farnum, Kelly, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Elvie Davis, Wheaton, Boston, Captain.
Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, Boston, Captain.
Schr M. C. Moseley, Urann, Boston, Captain.
Schr I. Baker, Thompson, Boston, Captain.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Washington, Captain.
Schr E. Segur, Amsden, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr Lady Ellen, Swoy, Cambridgeport, Captain.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Wickford, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig Ida C. Bogart, 15 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence.
Brig Lucy Ann, Rose, from Boston.
Brig J. Freeman, Baker, from New London.
Schr W. Henry, Corkran, 5 days from Federalsburg, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, from Providence.
Schr E. English, Sipple, from Providence.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, from Providence.
Schr J. Runyon, Miller, from Providence.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr E. Davis, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, from Boston.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, from Boston.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, from Boston.
Schr J. Allderdice, Jackaway, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, from Boston.
Schr J. Farnum, Kelly, from Bristol.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Marblehead.
Schr Adelaide, Crowley, from Somerset.
Schr J. C. McShane, Gibbs, from Westport.
Schr I. Thompson, Baker, from New York.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, from New York.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, from Dighton.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, from New London.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, from New Haven.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Bridgeport.
Schr Czar, Hammond, from Stonington.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Wareham.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Hyannis.
Schr M. M. Pote, Urann, from Greenport.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, from Derby.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, from New Bedford.
Schr E. Segur, Amsden, from Portsmouth.
Schr Lady Ellen, Swoy, from Cambridgeport.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Fall River.
Schr J. Veldren, Cavalier, from Tuckerton.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., July 12—9 P. M.—The following vessels are reported by the pilot-boat Henry Cope as having passed in the Capes to-day for Philadelphia:—Barque Oak Ridge, from Sombrero, and a foreign brig, from Trinidad. Barque Gitana, from Philadelphia for Cork, went to sea this morning.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
Official information has been received at this office that, from the 1st day of September, 1867, the following alteration will take place in the Low light at Spurn Point, entrance of the Humber river:—
The light will be colored red, visible from seaward between the bearings N.W. by N. (cutting two cables N.E. of the Sand Hayle buoy), round northerly to SE. by E. ¾ E., on which latter bearing it will cut one cable north of Grimsby pier.
By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the fog bell at West Quoddy Head Light Station will be used as a fog signal until further notice, instead of the trumpet, which has been discontinued for a few days for repairs.
Portland, July 10, 1867.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FARRELL & HERRING'S SAFES

STORE, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

MORE TESTIMONY OF THEIR SALAMANDER VIRTUES.

NORFOLK, Va., May 27, 1867.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:—
Gentlemen—On the 6th instant the large Four-Story Iron-front Warehouse, then occupied by us as a first class Liquor Store, was entirely destroyed by fire, and although the heat was intense, all our Papers, Books and Accounts were preserved in good order in one of your Safes.
The Safe, however, is not fit for use again; therefore we desire to get another from you, provided you will allow us something for the one we now have. None of the iron work is broken from the Safe, but the sides are puffed out, knob broken off, and it is steamed inside; otherwise we believe it all right. We have had an experienced mechanic to examine it, and he gave it as his opinion that the Safe, as it now is, will not be reliable in another fire; but that, under the hands of Safe manufacturers, it can be made good again; and he suggested the idea to us that you might allow us something for it, in our purchase of a new one. The Safe is a small one, and was purchased from you by Mr. William Johnson, formerly liquor dealer in this city, from whom we purchased it. The key is numbered 12017. Let us hear from you.
Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
DOBSON & RAINER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
S. W. corner ROANOKE Square and W. WIDE WATER Street.
N. B.—We forgot to mention the fact that when the Safe was taken from the fire it was unlocked without difficulty by its own key.
7 10 6t D. & R.

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5½ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
327 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18½

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smthlm

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10½ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2½

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 5½

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 1½ General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.
By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.
Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets
before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK,
626 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.
Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1½ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant { 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M., for Mount Holly only.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·26 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY.
Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 1f Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	5·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1½ General Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3⅛, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8, and 10½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
5 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE"
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m 2p WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1867.

Final Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday, and was immediately sent to the President. The bill is a brief one, consisting of only eleven sections.

The first section declares the true intent and meaning of the original Reconstruction acts to have been that the Governments then existing in the late Rebel States "were not legal State Governments," and if continued were to be in all respects "subject to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress."

Section 2 confers upon the Commander of every District, subject to the approval of the General of the Army of the United States, power to suspend or remove any officer, civil or military, pretending to hold under the authority of any so-called State Government within his District, and to fill his place by appointment.

Section 3 confers upon the General of the Army the same powers conferred, in section 2, upon the District Commanders.

Section 4 confirms the removals and appointments already made by the District Commanders, and makes it their positive duty to remove from office all disloyal persons and those who use their influence to obstruct or defeat the execution of the law.

Section 5 refers to the matter of registration, making it the duty of Registration Boards to ascertain, by such information as they may be able to obtain, whether applicants for registration are entitled to be registered; provides that the oath of the applicants shall not be received as conclusive, and that no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto.

Section 6 defines with particularity the intent of the law with reference to the holding of office as a disqualification for registration.

Section 7 provides that, in the discretion of the commander of any district, the time for completing the original registration may be extended to the first day of October, 1867; also, that the Registration Boards shall devote five days, commencing fourteen days previous to any election held under the act, to a revision of the registry, when they shall strike from the list the name of any person who they may be satisfied was not entitled to be registered, and add the names of any who are entitled, and have not already been registered; but no person who would otherwise be disqualified shall be registered by virtue of any Executive pardon or amnesty.

Section 8 imposes the oath of office prescribed by law upon United States officers upon all persons holding office, under whatever authority, in the military districts.

Section 9 declares that no District Commander, or officer under him, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Section 10 authorizes the commanding general in any district to remove any member of a board of registration and appoint another in his stead.

Section 11 declares that this act and those to which it is supplementary shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Such is a brief summary of the measure that Congress has so promptly and unanimously passed. It will be seen that no additional burdens have been laid upon the people of the late Rebel States, no difficulties thrown in the way of reconstruction, no harsh measures imposed. Congress has merely removed out of the way the stumbling-blocks placed in the path of reconstruction by the President. Both Houses would be prepared to adjourn and go home, were it not that they are obliged to wait until the President shall have interposed once more his ineffectual veto. The session was entirely unnecessary. The law as it stood was plain enough, and was well understood by the President. Had he been willing to honestly execute it, Congress need not have assembled. This supplementary bill is really no more explicit than was the original one. A fair and honest interpretation of that would have reached the same ends attained by this one. And we have no doubt that Stanbery's genius at pettifogging would enable him to explain away or get around the plainest provisions of this bill just passed as easily as in the case of the original acts.

The action of Congress at this adjourned session has been eminently wise. It has given the lie completely to those who have so persistently asserted that its only object was to hinder the work of reconstruction and delay the admission of the late Rebel States. It has strengthened its position with the people, and earned anew the confidence of the country.

A Political Resurrectionist.

Our Democratic contemporary, with a fiendish glee which is only ascribed to ghouls and body-snatchers, proceeds this morning to attempt to drag forth and insult the corpse of an ex-United States Senator, who came to an untimely end through temporary insanity. It says:—

"David Hunter's bloody tribunal formally recommended to the President to commute Mrs. Surratt's punishment, and their recommendation was suppressed and withheld from Mr. Johnson. He never saw it or heard of it. Who suppressed it? Who withheld it? These questions must be answered. The War Department must know all about it. Let it speak. One other witness there was, but his lips are sealed. The ooze of the bottom of the Hudson covers him. This was Seward's friend, Preston King. He it was who, in the dark interval between Mrs. Surratt's sentence and execution, kept guard at the White House. He repelled the weeping daughter. He denied all access to the Executive. And the day of doom came, and the bolt was drawn, and the manacled woman fell 'six feet' and died with a broken neck or congested brain; and a few weeks later the man who barred the gates of mercy threw himself off a Jersey City ferry boat, and, with loadened pockets and a conscience burdened, sank to the bottom of the river. But Holt and Stanton still live to tell what became of the recommendation to mercy."

We have seldom, among all the filth of partisan journalism, discovered a more dastardly effort to coin political capital out of the misfortunes of the dead. By what right does our neighbor assert that the recommendation to mercy never reached the President? Such an assertion is not warranted by any fact or deduction. The paper was signed by a dozen officers, and it is ridiculous to suppose that it, with all the other evidence and findings of the Court, did not go before Mr. Johnson. In the effort to shield Mr. Johnson and gain political credit, it looks around for a victim on whom to throw the weight of its wicked invention. It must select one who cannot answer. So Mr. Preston King, a gentleman noted for his extreme kindness of heart, his genial nature, and his merciful disposition, whose bosom was overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and against whom, during life, no a word of detraction was breathed, is now brought forth as little better than a villain, and his untimely death traced to his having connived at the death of an innocent woman. He drowned himself through remorse. So the *Age* declares. And the only ground for its assertion is that the ex-Senator was intimate at the White House! Why was he, out of all the others, selected? Because he is dead and the others are living. For mean assaults on the departed, for utter falsity, and desperate attempts to coin political capital out of slander and utter fabrication, we give our Democratic contemporary the palm.

The True History of the Santa Anna Expedition.

A memorandum from the Secretary of State, made public this morning, and which we publish on our inside pages, throws considerable additional light on the capture of Santa Anna. The story, so industriously circulated, of a forcible seizure, an insult to the flag of the United States, and the brutal conduct of his captors, is scattered to the winds by the official report of the affair. Viewed in the light of all the circumstances, we agree with the Secretary of State, that the United States Government is perfectly right in declaring that

"In this view of the subject this Department not only does not disallow nor censure, but it approves the proceedings of the United States Consul and Commander Roe at Vera Cruz."

The circumstances of the arrival at Vera Cruz and the professions made by the ex-Dictator are peculiarly aggravating, and would justify the United States Government in waiving some of its rights in order that the audacious pretender might be punished. It appears that Santa Anna stated to the Consul that he came authorized by the President to take charge of affairs in Mexico; that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Johnson appointing him as the successor of Juarez, and promising him the aid of our Government; that a fleet of men-of-war had been ordered from New York by the Secretary of State to come to Mexico and support his interests; and that speedily, if the city of Vera Cruz held out, it would be relieved by the United States forces. This story was believed in Vera Cruz, and the negotiations, although conducted on the most favorable terms, were broken off, the war resumed, and the lives of thousands and the safety of the city once more endangered by the ambition and perfidy of this reckless adventurer. Under these circumstances Commander Roe visited the Virginia, on which Santa Anna and his staff were still residing, took the General on board the Tacony, put out to sea, and there delivered him again to the captain of the Virginia, on the pledge that he would land anywhere but on the soil of Mexico. This proceeding was perfectly justified both by international law and sound policy. It was required for the good of the city of Vera Cruz and for the preservation of the honor of the United States. The estimate held by Santa Anna of the Mexican people must have been a very low one indeed, when he circulated so silly as well as so false a story about the intentions of our Government. That we should support the ally of Maximilian after our persistent opposition, and that even in the hour of victory we should abandon the man by whom we have constantly stood throughout the darkest days of his peril, is the height of the ridiculous. To be sure, our neighbors are almost justified in believing that the State Department would do the most absurd thing possible, judging from its policy towards Mexico during the war; but there is a boundary to everything, and the declaration of Santa Anna passes that boundary. To follow the wanderings of that person: it seems that, instead of going to Cuba or returning to the United States, he stopped at Sisal, a Mexican port, in direct violation of his pledge, and that there he corresponded with the Imperial Governor of Yucatan; that he landed there of his own free will, although force was threatened should he refuse, and was taken somewhere into the interior. Upon this M. Naphegyi desires the Government of the United States to relieve him by its intervention, and that the Government very properly declines to do. The whole conduct of Santa Anna throughout this expedition is such as to cancel whatever pity we may have otherwise felt for his probable fate. It is so infamous that, having taken his hand, he must win or lose, and expect no sympathy or aid from us.

The general tenor of the memorandum meets our approval, but we think it will take all our roseate optimism to equal that of Mr. Seward when he closes with the belief that "the Mexican nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity, and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government."

We think that it is much more likely that the melancholy tragedy of the "cats of Kilkenny" will be enacted across the Rio Grande, if our neighbor be, as Mr. Seward neatly expresses, "left alone to reorganize itself on the permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government."

Let us Have the Name. — A Lancaster paper states that one of the Philadelphia evening papers is in the habit of stealing its editorials, and publishing them without credit. We hope that our country neighbor will give the name of the offending journal. So far as we are concerned, we never had the pleasure of seeing a copy of its issue, but suppose it must be an excellent sheet if the city papers are so eager to appropriate its articles. By all means let us have the name of the plagiarist.

FIRE IN CONCORD, N. H.

The American House and Emmons Building Destroyed—Loss About $25,000.

Concord, N. H., July 13.—A most destructive fire occurred in this city at an early hour this morning. It broke out in a wood-shed attached to the rear of the old Emmons Building on Main street, immediately north of the American House. The alarm was promptly given, but the combustible nature of the property where the fire occurred rendered it impossible to stay the progress of the flames until serious losses had taken place. The Emmons Building was hardly well on fire before the flames communicated to the sheds of the American House, and from thence to the hotel proper, which was entirely swept away.

The Emmons block was three stories in height, and was some years ago occupied as a store by the father of the late John L. Emmons, a merchant of Boston. In the basement were two eating saloons. The first was occupied by Henry M. Sinclair and Calvin B. Leighton. They saved the larger portion of their effects, and were insured for $1000. The other eating saloon on the first floor was kept by Timothy Moore, who was uninsured, but saved most of his stock and fixtures. On the second floor was an eating saloon and billiard room, kept by Benjamin Stevens and owned by Samuel P. Hoyt; contents all destroyed; loss about $800; insured for $400. The remainder of the premises was occupied by Mrs. Susan Gass, widow of the builder of the American House. She owned one-half of the building, and was insured $1000 on real estate and $100 on furniture in the Old Hartford. Her loss is estimated at $2500, though she saved the larger portion of her personal effects. The remaining half of the building was owned by S. C. Badger, a lawyer. His loss was about $2500; insured for $1000 in the Roger Williams. A small wooden building on the north was several times on fire, and was cleared of its contents. The lower part was Frank Dow's eating saloon. Fixtures and stock damaged by removal and water, but were insured. James Goddard and family lived overhead.

South of the Emmons Building and fronting on Main and Park streets, was the well-known American House, which was completely destroyed. It was built of wood, three stories in height, and was owned by Benning W. Sanborn, who also owned most of the furniture. Mr. Sanborn's loss is estimated at $16,000. He had two insurances on the house; one for $5000 in the Etna and the other for $3000 in the Old Hartford. His furniture was insured $1000 in the Old Hartford. The Hotel was kept by John Muzzey, Jr., of Hillsboro,' who took a lease of the premises last spring. Mr. Muzzey loses some $1200 on furniture and provisions, which were not insured. The guests and boarders of the Hotel generally saved their effects. Immediately west of the American, on Park street, was a double dwelling house owned and occupied by Dr. A. H. Robinson and Wm. H. Rixford. It was several times on fire, but was saved. The hotel stables northwest of the burned district were also saved. A slight breeze prevailed during the fire, which carried burning cinders in all directions, rendering great precautions necessary to prevent other conflagrations. The City block, nearly opposite the Phœnix Hall, was once seriously on fire near the centre of the inside of the building, evidently the work of an incendiary, which many think was the case with the main fire. The American House was erected by John P. Gass in 1834, and has always been a favorite hotel with the public. From its erection it was always the headquarters of the New Hampshire Democracy, who associated with the house many pleasing reminiscences of their long political ascendancy in the Granite State. There is already gossip as to what will be done with the burned district. It will be covered with a new hotel or with a block of stone.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

A MEETING OF COMPANIES "A" and "B," PHILADELPHIA FIRE ZOUAVES, will be held at the Diligent Engine House, S. W. corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
By order of
1t* L. H. MARTIN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF LODGES
FRIENDSHIP, DECATUR,
AMITY, MORNING STAR,
AND ENTERPRISE,
TO
CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17.
Tickets, $1·75.
Children's Tickets, 90c.
For sale at HALL, N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.
FINNEY'S BRASS AND STRING BAND ON THE OCCASION. 7 10 5t
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.
No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M to 7 P. M.
Catalogues furnished on application. [6 28 fsm1m4p
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $1·25, for sale at the College.

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 16, at 6 o'clock A. M.
7 13 5t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

PATENT
PIPE FILLER
TOBACCO POUCH!!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 6mw f

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
6 26 5w S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
Philadelphia, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 19th instant.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.
7 10 wsm5t SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Philadelphia, July 11, 1867.
The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders, clear of taxes, on demand.
7 12 3t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.
1867—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York.
PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
3 2 4p

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf No. 914 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p



RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 mwf 4t
No. 29 South FOURTH St

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods
Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.
TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.
Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.
QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.
Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs, from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·12½.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents
DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 87½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET,
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

DRY GOODS.

A BARGAIN IN
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
250 Shetland Shawls, at $3,
BEEN SELLING AT $6.
They are superior to any goods in the market for the money. The best imitation of REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS ever made. The colors are Whites, Drabs, and Scarlets. [7 12 3t4p
ALSO, A VARIETY OF
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
32 wsm8mrp] PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 16 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE RAC.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,
NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION,
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
English Assistants. Fixed Price. [7 8 15 2m—8 5 15



DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*



TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

THE OVERSTRUNG PIANO SYSTEM.

Its Triumph at the Paris Exposition.

For several months past the two insignificant Paris musical journals, *La France Musicale* and *Gazette Musicale*, both in the interest of the principal piano manufacturers of Paris and that of Messrs. Chickering, of Boston—all adherents of the old system of parallel strings—have persistently attacked the overstrung system in pianos, which, in its new application, was first employed by Messrs. Steinway & Son, of this city, and has since been adopted by a number of prominent makers in Berlin, Leipsic, Vienna, and other cities of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland.

The articles in these papers have invariably been translated and produced here by the equally *disinterested Watson's Art Journal* (we believe that is its present name), the well-known local mouthpiece of Messrs. Chickering, and have been by the latter disseminated broadcast over the country.

In its issue of July 6 the *Art Journal* has an article filling nearly three pages, in relation to the late award of piano prizes at the Paris Exposition, glorifying as usual the house of Chickering and attacking Messrs. Steinway in the most malicious manner. But while passing over its tissues of glaring falsehood without comment, we quote the following editorial opinion from this shining light of musical journalism:—

"While all the sterling and acknowledged authorities of the Parisian press gave their well-considered verdicts in favor of the Chickering pianos, condemning the overstrung principle in the Steinway Grands, as producing positive confusion of vibration, proclaiming it not only bad, but showing that it was old, that it had been tested by the best European makers, and abandoned as worthless, still the admitted excellence of each instrument, the superior qualities conceded and elaborately illustrated in the articles published, was evidence incontrovertible that the pianos of the American firm, and of the German firm hailing from America, had no superiors, if any equals, of European manufacture. We feel profound contentment at the result of this international competition, because we think the judgment was entirely just. That Chickering's pianos should receive the superior award to Steinway's was reasonably to be expected, where both were to be submitted to the critical examination and test of refined and competent judges."

There is but one little drawback to the "profound contentment" of the *Art Journal*, and that is, there is not a grain of truth in it. The International Jury, whom it admits to be "refined and competent judges," have distinctly classified the Steinway piano *first* and *before* the Chickering, and thereby awarded to Messrs. Steinway the *first* gold medal of merit, and the *second* to Chickering, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions by nearly all the adherents of the old system in Paris to have the names arranged alphabetically, which the Supreme Jury, as well as the Imperial Commission, refused to do; and the names remained in order of merit, as the official report of the Jury will show.

We repeat that the securing of a ribbon—the lowest grade of the Legion of Honor—by Mr. Chickering, through influential friends, from the French Government, is an entirely personal and outside matter, without the slightest connection with the awards at the Exposition, not being recommended by or known to the jury; and however it may be used as an "advertising dodge," to make people believe the contrary, it will never make the Chickering *second medal* in order of merit equal to the Steinway *first*—so distinctly classified by the International Jury, whose decision alone must be regarded as the true standard of excellence.

The twaddle of the *Art Journal* respecting the overstrung system is simply ridiculous, and, in fact, insulting to New York piano-makers, who exclusively use that system.

Besides the Messrs. Steinway, all our eminent manufacturers, such as Weber, Decker Brothers, Steck, Kranich, Bach & Co., Hazleton, Knabe, Raven & Bacon, and many others, have, for a number of years, applied the overstrung system in their grand and square pianos, each of these skilful makers, in his own way and peculiarity, bringing his instruments to great perfection, and establishing a high reputation for them.

Instead of being "abandoned as worthless," it is simply a patent fact that the Messrs. Chickering, of Boston, are to-day the only makers left in the United States who still adhere to the old European system of parallel strings in grand pianos, just as they were the very last to adopt overstringing in square pianos, still clinging to the old system of stringing—to the old detached name-board, and the English action, *after every New York maker, without a single exception*, had been making overstrung square pianos for several years.

At the Paris Exposition, the most persistent efforts were made by the adherents of the old system of construction to defeat the success of the overstrung pianos; and now that the latter has become triumphant, they will endeavor to *write* the new system to death. We predict an inundation of reckless newspaper attacks in the small French musical journals, letters from European manufacturers, interested artists and writers, skilfully prepared for the purpose, and published to throw discredit upon the victorious overstrung pianos and their successful makers. All these, as a matter of course, will be reproduced in the Chickering organ here, and disseminated over the country by their agents.

Notwithstanding the bitter and persistent opposition of the powerful combination of all the adherents of the old system, the triumph of the pianos with overstrung construction, at the Paris Exposition, has been grand in the extreme, far greater than could have been anticipated by its most ardent friends.

A cable telegram to this office brings the gratifying intelligence that, of eleven exhibitors with overstrung pianos, two received gold medals (the first and third prizes), and eight received silver medals, while of about four hundred with the old plan of stringing, only three received gold medals, and twenty-two silver medals, or a proportion in favor of the overstrung system of about twenty to one.

This stubborn and incontrovertible fact effectually refutes all past and future slanders and attacks made upon the overstrung system, by interested European or American makers and their partisans. It must certainly be a matter of the greatest gratification to our New York piano-makers, that the new overstrung system of construction, which all of them use in their grand and square pianos, has, by the skill of our various eminent manufacturers, given the unquestioned supremacy in piano-making to New York, and has met with such unqualified endorsement at the great piano tournament in Paris.—*From the N. Y. Weekly Review, July 13, 1867.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

WARRANTS NOW READY.—It is announced, for the information of all the hand engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder companies, that warrants for the drawing of moneys to off-set their contingent annual expenses are to be had at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. All persons applying for the same must have a certificate signed by the officers of their respective companies in the category mentioned, empowering them to receive the appropriation. The amount of the annual appropriation for this purpose is about $13,000.

HOUSE ENTERED.—The house of Mr. Jackson, No. 506 S. Eleventh street, was entered between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning by an individual, who succeeded in securing a large bundle of wearing apparel. As he was leaving the premises, Officer Smith, one of Lieutenant Hampton's men, observed him and gave chase. The burglar was the fastest runner, and notwithstanding the officer fired at him, he kept up his racehorse speed and escaped. The goods were recovered, the thief having dropped them in his flight.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Daniel Flemming was found in an inebriated state last evening, and was advised by an officer to go home. He went a short distance, when he was met by other officers, who attempted to arrest him. He then became violent and knocked one of them down. He was finally secured, and Alderman Good committed him to answer.

BREACH OF AN ORDINANCE.—Mrs. Smth, residing at Eighth and Barker streets, was committed to prison by Alderman Tittermary yesterday, for throwing "slops" out of the second-story window into the street. This should serve as a warning to housekeepers who are in the habit of thus getting rid of things for which they have no further use.

A MORMON EXODUS IN CONTEMPLATION.—Brigham Young, Jr., the eldest son of the present great high priest of Mormonism, and therefore heir apparent to his polygamic and spiritual functions, in company with his half brother, John W. Young, arrived in this city late last evening. These two prominent young Saints of Latter Days have recently returned from an extensive tour in Europe, where they have been gathering their adherents for a grand exodus to the plains of Utah.

It is said that about sixteen thousand of the recently converted "Saints" are now awaiting transportation across the Atlantic, as the first step towards reaching the land of many wives. In this city it is well known that there is a congregation of the "Saints," who assemble every Sunday for worship, to the number of about forty. Some of the families connected with this congregation have long contemplated a change of their abode to the more congenial longitude of Great Salt Lake, and for the purpose of completing the preparations for their journey thither the sons of Brigham, Sr., have honored this city with a visit. We understand that some of the women emigrants will start for their destination in a few days.

AN IRISH SAENGERFEST was the cause of considerable pleasurable excitement in and about the corner of Harrison street and Frankford avenue on Saturday night. About fifteen of yeoman Celts, having toiled laboriously all day, and being incited to opposition to their Teutonic friends, commenced a drinking and singing feast, in which the former prevailed to a greater degree. "Ould Ireland" and like selections were the harmonious anthems sung; while for drinks, whisky, in its various styles, served admirably. The latter got the upper hand at last, as it invariably does, and a gladiatorial encounter was the result of this convocation. John O'Brien was rolled on to the floor, and about a half dozen of muddled Irishmen thrown upon him, while a ring of others gloriously and stoutly kept up a shower of blows upon the Celtic pile. A posse of policemen soon dispersed the crowd.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—James S. Steeple was charged with opening letters and appropriating the contents entrusted to him to deliver.

John G. Trout sworn—Am a letter-carrier in the Post Office at Broad and Coates street; last Saturday Mr. Brizley, agent, gave me a decoy letter directed to J. Morris Knight, to place in the Post Office; I did so, and saw defendant open it, take out the contents and put it back; on the 10th of June last saw the defendant take a letter directed to Mrs. W. A. Hammill, No. 2119 Green street, out of his case; it didn't belong in his case; saw defendant on Saturday last take two letters out of his case and put them in his pocket.

Steeple was arrested by Deputy Marshal Sharkey. The defendant was bound over for trial.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, Mr. Miller in the chair.

Petitions for sewers on Canton street, from Pegg's run sewer to Hamilton street; Ninth street, between Race and Cherry; Walnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; and Eleventh street, between Chesnut and Market, were received and referred to a Committee, who authorized 2 feet 6 inch sewers for the first two and a 12-inch pipe for the last two.

The Committee on Sewer on Story street, from Thirty-ninth street eastward, reported a resolution recommending a 3 feet 6 inch sewer, which was agreed to.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the first stated meeting in September unless sooner convened.

SUNDAY ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The following were the arrests for drunkenness in the city yesterday:—

District.		District.	
1	12	12	9
2	18	13	10
3	24	14	1
4	9	15	2
5	29	16	15
6	6	Reserve	5
7	7	Park Police	5
8	11	Day Sergeants	5
9	10		
10	12	Total	200
11	11		

Notwithstanding the large number of strangers in the city, the number of arrests was comparatively small.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND GENERAL ROW.—About 6·30 on Saturday night two notorious characters, James Haggerty and James Casey by name, made a attack on a man named James Garvin, proprietor of a liquor saloon on Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Garvin's wife and John and Patrick O'Donnell came to the rescue, and a general row ensued. They were all arrested, and Alderman Patchel held each in $400 bail to keep the peace. Subsequently Casey and Haggerty went to McConnell's liquor store, in the same neighborhood, and struck one of the proprietors in the head with a billy. Casey was rearrested and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Swift. Haggerty effected his escape.

SWINDLING.—A man named Henry Snyder was arrested on Saturday, charged with swindling the citizens of the Twenty-sixth Ward. He has been in the habit of visiting the houses, getting acquainted with the servants, and by this means learning who composed the family. He would call again, representing that he was from New York, and that a son or a husband had been badly injured, and wanted some money and a suit of clothes. He succeeded in victimizing several families, but inadvertently he visited one of the houses twice, and was caught. He was committed to prison.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.—On next Saturday evening the first grand hop of the season at Atlantic City will come off at the Surf House, and the preparations already made give promise of its being an affair in every way worthy of the time and place. The music will be furnished by Carncross & Dixey's full orchestra, which is passing the season at the Surf House, where it already added greatly to its well-established reputation for excellence in the musical art.

PARTIAL BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—About a quarter-past 12 o'clock this morning the steamboat Union, plying between this city and Red Bank, was discovered to be on fire, while lying at Poplar Street Wharf. The pilot-house and saloon were very badly damaged. The loss will amount to $2500, no insurance. One of the deck hands, who was sleeping in the pilot-house, made a very narrow escape. He was awakened by the dense smoke and gave the alarm.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—We direct attention to Messrs. Thomas & Sons' advertisement in another column, of the sale of furniture on the premises No. 2040 Arch street. Previous to the sale, the house itself will be offered for rent. The house is admirably situated, and is in excellent repair, being four stories high, 20 feet front and 120 feet deep. Persons wishing an elegant residence have here an opportunity of obtaining it.

CAMP MEETING.—Those who intend visiting the camp meeting at Vineland, N. J., are invited to peruse the advertisement of the West Jersey Railroad Company, in another column. Trains for Vineland leave the foot of Market street at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 3·30 P. M. every day.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Robert Flinn committed an assault and battery on John McGowan, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, on Saturday. A knife was used, and McGowan was stabbed, not dangerously, in the ribs. Flinn was committed in default of $1500 bail.

BRANDISHING A REVOLVER.—Daniel O'Donnell, alias Frank McDermott, was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct and brandishing a revolver, five barrels of which were loaded, in St. Philip's Church, on Queen street, below Third. He was committed to prison.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Timothy Hurley, residing in Cartertown, Twenty-third Ward, was bound over in the sum of $500 by Alderman Holmes, to answer the charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

STOLE LEAD PIPE.—Two boys were arrested on Saturday for stealing lead pipe from an unoccupied house at Thirty-second and Hamilton streets, West Philadelphia. They were committed to prison.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—James Duffy was held in $1500 bail, by Alderman Beitler, on Saturday, upon suspicion of setting fire to his premises in Lancaster avenue, above Meeting house lane.

LARCENY.—Patrick McGonter was arrested yesterday at Pier No. 1, Port Richmond, and held in $800 bail by Alderman Senix, to answer the charge of larceny.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—An unoccupied building, No. 710 South street, was set on fire yesterday, and damaged slightly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jerry Levy committed an assault and battery on a sick man, named Dunn, on Saturday. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling cheap.*
Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing at incredibly low prices.

THE DISEASE OF AMERICA.—Dyspepsia is said to be the disease of America. Its victims may be found in all stations of life. The poor as well as the rich are sufferers from its life-destroying influence. The symptoms of this disease vary greatly in the different stages of the complaint. It generally commences with a sensation of fullness after eating, and a changeable, diminished, or lost appetite. In some instances the appetite is voracious, and when—in obedience to its promptings—a large portion of food is taken into the stomach, pain follows in that region, with general distress, nervousness, and nausea. Flatulency and heart-burn invariably attend this disease. For all these symptoms

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will be found an invaluable household remedy, as its alterative, corrective, and restorative properties are derived exclusively from roots and plants, the virtues of which are acknowledged by pharmaceutists and physicians. Separately they have often been prescribed by the profession, but were never combined until Dr Hostetter gave to the world his

HEALTH-RESTORING BITTERS,

which has proved a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and its attendant evils.

THE PLAN of the Washington Library Company for the raising of funds in aid of the Riverside Institute—a home for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans—is simply this:—The company offer to the public an interest in this great charitable institution by presenting stock in shares of one dollar, for which a certificate is given, with an engraving fully worth the money paid. As a still further inducement to have the shares taken up rapidly, every stockholder is promised a present of some value in addition to his stock certificate and picture. The funds thus secured by the sales of stock are deposited with Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, No. 33 S. Third street, to be by them applied to the object in view. A charitable public institution thus receives the benefit, and not a private individual. Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., has exempted it from all tax, and the banking house of G. Cooke & Co. signifies its confidence in the integrity of the trustees by publicly accepting their trust as receivers.

BEGAR'S EYE WATER. Sold Everywhere.

NO BETTER blood purifier can be obtained than Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, etc., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jayne's Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"THE KEYSTONE" is the name of a beautifully printed and well-edited weekly periodical devoted to Free Masonry, just started in this city, and published by W. A. Mass, at the northeast corner of Second and Chesnut streets. The thousands of members of the Masonic Order in and about our city will find this journal filled with matters of interest, and managed in a manner that will make it a welcome visitor in the family circle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, the leading News and Periodical Agent of our city, who has his business rooms at No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us *London Society, Temple Bar, Belgravia, Cornhill, St James'*, and other English magazines for the current month, which have just been received by the steamer City of Paris. These magazines maintain their usual excellence.

BEGAR'S EYE WATER. Sold Everywhere.

THE CHANGES OF THE WEATHER.—These should be met by the changes of our clothing, and this can now be done economically and conveniently by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

PORCELAIN PHOTO-MINIATURES only $1; these beautiful gems give great satisfaction made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, Photograph Gallery.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

BEGAR'S EYE WATER Sold Everywhere.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE SEA-SIDE gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to call at No. 1035 Chesnut street. FURNISHING GOODS at amazingly low prices.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

DERR—SEIGEL.—On the 19th of June last, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. CHARLES H. DERR to Miss ANNA ELIZA SEIGEL, both of this city.

DREW—TURNER.—At No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, on the 2d instant, Mr. JAMES P. DREW, of Cecil county, Md., to Miss VIRGINIA P. TURNER, of this city.

MORRIS—KNAP.—At St. Andrew's Church, New Berlin, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 10, by the Rev. Ferdinand Rogers, D. D., HENRY B. MORRIS, of Burlington, N. J., and ANNA BROWN, daughter of Tracy S. Knap, Esq., of New Berlin.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 14th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN, son of William and Annie Brown, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 831 Swanson street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

ESHER.—On Sunday morning, the 14th instant, WILLIAM C. ESHER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edwin H. Dilk, No. 343 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

JESSUP.—At Newport, R. I., on the 13th instant, TILLIE N., wife of Alfred D. Jessup, in the 43d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 1428 Walnut street.

ROBERTS.—On Monday morning, July 15, JOANNA B., wife of Joseph F. Roberts, in the 23d year of her age.

STINE.—On the 14th instant, MARTHA ANN GOLDSTINE, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Patrick Bradley, No. 613 Charles street (west of Fourth, below South), on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MULLEN.—On the 14th instant, BEULAH, wife of Thomas Mullen, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of her husband, No. 2242 Trenton avenue, above Adams street, on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Summerfield M. E. Church, where religious services will be held.

MALLEABLE IRON SCREW CLAMPS FOR Cabinet Makers, Joiners, and other Mechanics —six sizes in stock at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR CRACKING UP CANDIES, THE Candy or Sugar Nippers will be found very convenient for confectioners. We also have Wire Fruit Baskets, Pallet Knives, Small Scales, Scoops, Syrup Kettles, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR STORE USE, WE HAVE HEAVY IRON Box Mallets, Box Chisels, Crows' Feet, Box Scrapers, Truck Wheels, Ham and Butter Tasters, Tap Borers, Bung Drivers, Spigots, Faucets and Molasses Gates, Yard and Anne Sticks, Scales and Weights, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 185p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15}

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9}

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 6 22 5p}

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p}

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p}

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7}5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10} NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

CROQUET.
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.
CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 wsm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 22tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 8 stuth2mrp

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Surratt trial was continued to-day, the court-room being, as usual, crowded with spectators, many females being among the number.

Among the spectators were the Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, ex-Member of Congress from the St. Louis district, Hon. Henry D. Washburne, of Indiana, and ex-Attorney-General Cushing.

Judge Fisher delivered his decision on the admissibility of the Webster House register, to show Surratt's presence in Canandaigua on the 15th of April, 1865:—

"The register of the Webster House, Canandaigua, offered in evidence when we took a recess on Saturday, cannot be allowed to go to the jury at present. It was proved by the former proprietor of the house to have been the register used by him, and turned over by him on Monday, the 17th of April, 1865, to his successor, who swears that he kept the same book lying open on his counter until all the blank leaves were filled up, and then placed it under the counter, where it could have been without his knowledge used for any purpose, whether honest or fraudulent. This is just precisely one of the cases which the current and well-established rule of evidence, that a prisoner shall not be allowed to manufacture evidence for himself, was intended to meet. It is said that the name John Harrison, standing on that register for the 15th of April, 1865, having been sworn to by Miss Jenkins as the handwriting of Surratt, it ought to be admitted as evidence tending to prove that he was present at Canandaigua at that date. But as I have just said, it is evidence made by himself, and although it might be put in evidence against him, if in his handwriting, yet it cannot be used as evidence in his favor, just as any diary which he may have kept in his handwriting might be produced against him, but could not be produced in evidence in his behalf. Besides, the fact, if established beyond all doubt, that the name "John Harrison" is in the prisoner's handwriting, does not even tend to show that he was in Canandaigua on the 15th of April, 1865. The name could as well have been written by him in Canada, or Rome, or Egypt, as in Canandaigua. The book has been at the mercy of anybody for more than two years. It could have gone to Canada and back a hundred times, or the prisoner, during his stay there in Canada, could have gone to the book just as often. The entries below the name of John Harrison, as well as the entry itself, may as well have been made at any other time as on the 15th of April, 1865.

"It is to guard against just such contingencies as this that the rigid rule of evidence to which I have alluded was established. If the defense had proved by any credible witness that the entry of the name of John Harrison had been made at the hotel in the regular course of business on the 15th of April, by a person passing under that name, the book might go in evidence as a memorandum of a fact made at the time of its occurrence, and thus proof that the entry was in Surratt's hand. It would tend to show that he was there at that time. It is only as a memorandum so made that it is allowed to speak, and it cannot take the character of such memorandum until it be shown that it was so made at the time and place of which it is desired to speak. Let the principle be once established that such evidence as this register as it now stands is admissible, and the proof of an alibi will be the easiest thing made that could possibly be conceived of. A crime may be committed here, the guilty party may escape to Canada, registering himself in an assumed name wherever he may stop, and will only have to travel back again, write his true name at or near the bottom of the appropriate page of the hotel register wherever he stops on his return, with one or two friends to write their names under his, and the defense of the alibi is complete."

Mr. Bradley stated that he was in a condition to show by evidence that Surratt was not in the United States between the 18th of April, 1865, and September of that year, and it could be shown that he was in the charge of friends there all the time and never left there until he went out of the country. He proposed to offer that evidence. Witnesses were on their way who would state those facts. They were persons of the highest respectability.

Mr. William Farling was recalled for the defense, and stated that the ordinary route from Elmira to Albany is by way of Canandaigua.

By Mr. Bradley—What time would parties arrive in Canandaigua from Elmira, taking the Webster House register as a guide, according to the regular course of travel?

Mr. Pierrepont—I object to that question.

The Court said the question could be put without reference to the book, and taking the regular course of travel and business.

The witness—One train arrived between 10 and 11 A. M., another in the evening between 9 and 10; there are two or three routes from Montreal to New York, and if you go by Albany you go through Syracuse and Auburn; the trains go east at 8·30 P. M. now; Mr. Chamberlain took possession of the Hotel on the 22d of April, 1865; the sale to him was made previously; there is a hiatus in the check-book; the leaves are missing from April 12th to April 20; when the witness sold out this book was packed away among other rubbish in the woodshed chamber; the children played there, and the witness supposes they tore the leaves out in their play; the book was subsequently taken out by the witness' son and given to the witness; the leaves were missed, and searched for, but not found; the leaves would show, if here, who stayed at the hotel, the Webster House, on Saturday night, April 15, 1865.

Cross-examined—If a person arrived in Canandaigua on Saturday night he would not get away again until Sunday night about 8 o'clock; there are two routes from Canandaigua to Canada; no person died at the Webster House on Saturday, April 15th, 1865, that the witness remembers; the Provost Marshal Wood boarded at the house awhile, but his wife did not die there: the witness knew the Deputy Marshal; he boarded there, but his wife did not die there; no woman died there on that day; a Mrs. Bell died there about six months before that; the night book showed who stayed at the house over night.

Joseph N. Dubarry sworn—Witness resides in Harrisburg, Pa.; is General Superintendent of the Northern Central Railway, and has been for some five years. In April, 1865, he was at Harrisburg, Pa.

The witness here examined a book produced in Court, and said that on the 15th of April, 1865, the mail train did not leave Baltimore for Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M.; a train left Baltimore and went to the Relay House, on the Maryland line, nine miles out of Baltimore.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾; Reading, 105; Erie, 72½; Canton Company, 49½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 40½; Virginia 6s, 51; Missouri 6s, 107; Hudson River, 109½; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 109½; do. new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 102¼; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107½; all others 107¾; Money, 5@6 per cent.; Exchange steady; Gold, 139½.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day, James Buckley was charged with being drunk and kicking a boot-black. He was held to bail to keep the peace.

James Jack was charged with beating his horse and being drunk. He was held to bail to keep the peace.

Harry Wilkinson, residing in Boston, Mass., was charged with the larceny of a roll of muslin, belonging to Benjamin Albertson, No. 714 Arch street. It was taken from the front of the store. The defendant said he bought it of a man in Chesnut street, paying him about $4·50 for it. The roll was valued at $18. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

William Parkes, charged with forging a check for $300 on the Girard National Bank, the particulars of which will be found in another column, was committed in default of $2500 bail.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 5-20s '64. Jy. rg	109¾	100 do ... s60	52¾
$2000 Cam & Bur 6s	85	2 sh Mech Bk	31½
$2200 City 6s, New ... c	99¼	8 sh Leh V R ... d b	58
100 sh Read R ... b5	52⅝	6 do	58
100 do ... s5	52½	15 do	58

SECOND BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s. Je	107½	12 sh Reading	52¾
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	94¾	100 do ... 5d	52½
$1000 C & Am mfs, '89	86		

—Many a woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one, finds she can do nothing with him.

FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mr. Sherman (Ohio), absent heretofore this session, appeared in his seat.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called up his resolution to suspend the rule of Friday, the 5th instant, so as to allow him to call up the bill for universal suffrage throughout the States.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) opposed the proposition and moved an executive session.

The Chair presented a letter of invitation to the Senate to attend the dedication ceremonies at the Antietam Cemetery on the 17th instant.

Mr. Sumner said the Senate was so thin that he should not press his resolution to a vote.

The Senate at 12·15 went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order on Monday, to the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference.

Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), declaring valid and binding the decisions of military courts and commissions made in civil cases when tried in the States lately in rebellion, where no civil courts were in operation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Williams (Pa.), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in reference to the Judges of the Supreme Court and other courts, authorizing the removal of judges by the President on the recommendation of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Noell (Mo.), to make legal-tender notes receivable for duties on imports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Paine (Wis.), to refund to George Williamson & Co. of Milwaukee, certain duties paid on pig iron. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation to reimburse the city of Milwaukee for the expense of constructing the harbor at the Straight Cut. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Churchill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of registry or enrolment, and license to certain vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.), at half-past 12 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker informed the House that through an error in the enrolment of the Reconstruction bill some words had been omitted. The words were, "That appointments to office shall stand until disapproved by the General of the Army." The President was willing that the bill should be withdrawn informally and the correction made, but it was for the House to determine whether, in view of the importance of the measure, that course should be adopted, or the bill be withdrawn, re-enrolled, and signed anew by the presiding officer of each House.

Mr. Woodbridge withdrew the motion to adjourn, remarking that it was best to be on the safe side.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) thought it due to the importance of the bill that it be withdrawn, re-enrolled, and signed anew by the presiding officer. He moved that the President be required to return the bill. The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker resumed the call of the States, and under it bills were introduced and referred, as follows:—

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.), to reimburse the State of New York for money expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning troops to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

Also, a resolution declaring that no further issue of bonds of the United States ought to be made for any purpose not already provided for, except on the distinct condition that they shall be subject to taxation for State, county, and municipal purposes, the same as all other property. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Holman (Ind.) a resolution declaring that United States bonds ought to be taxed by authority of Congress, for National purposes, so as substantially to equalize such taxation to the average taxation imposed on other property.

Mr. Price rose to debate the resolution, but under the rule it went over until to-morrow.

By Mr. Robinson (N. Y.), resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to examine into the working of the detective system of the Internal Revenue Department. The seizure of spirits and tobacco made by unauthorized persons, and the disposal of spirits, etc., seized and sold by order of Court.

A debate arising, it went over under the rules.

By Mr. Julian (Ind.)—A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the protection of the swamp lands heretofore granted to States lately in rebellion, which have not been lawfully disposed of by such States. Adopted.

By Mr. Schenck (Ohio), a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has established, or caused to be constituted, in the city of New York, an association or commission, known as the Metropolitan Board of Revenue, or by any other name or style; if so, under what authority or provision of law, with what object, and for what purpose such board has been constituted, what individuals compose it, by whom and under what authority they were selected and appointed, what powers they exercise, what instructions have been given to them, and what have been their acts and proceedings up to this time.

Mr. Robinson rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Returned from Europe.

Senator Sherman has returned from Europe, and is in his seat to-day.

The Reconstruction Bill.

Congress sent to-day to the President for the return of the Reconstruction bill, which was not correctly enrolled. It was accordingly sent back to that body. The veto will not be sent in until to-morrow or Wednesday at the soonest. The Senate will not take action this session upon many of the nominations before it.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The friends of Colonel Capron, of Maryland, and Mr. Barker, of Rhode Island, are both sanguine of being nominated Commissioner of Agriculture, but it is doubtful if any nomination will be made immediately.

—Several distinguished fugitives have arrived in Paris from Constantinople, in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy there.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

(Extract from)

"A Poet in His Youth, and the Cuckoo-Bird."

BY JEAN INGELOW.

(In press by Roberts Bros., of Boston.)

Once upon a time, I lay
Fast asleep at dawn of day;
Windows open to the south,
Fancy pouting her sweet mouth
To my ear.

She turned a globe
In her slender hand, her robe
Was all spangled; and she said,
As she sat at my bed's head,
"Poet, poet, what! asleep?
Look! the ray runs up the steep
To your roof." Then in the golden
Essence of romances olden,
Bathed she my entranced heart.
And she gave a hand to me,
Drew me onward; "Come!" said she;
And she moved with me apart,
Down the lovely vale of Leisure.

Such its name was, I heard say,
For some Fairies trooped that way;
Common people of the place,
Taking their accustomed pleasure
(All the clocks being stopped), to race
Down the slope on palfreys fleet.
Bridle bells made tinkling sweet,
And they said, "What signified
Faring home till eventide:
There were pies on every shelf,
And the bread would bake itself."

But for that I cared not, fed,
As it were, with angels' bread,
Sweet as honey; yet next day
All foredoomed to melt away;
Gone before the sun waved hot,
Melted manna that *was not*.

Rook-doves' poetry of plaint,
Or the starling's courtship quaint;
Heart made much of, 'twas a boon
Won from silence, and too soon
Wasted in the ample air;
Building rooks far distant were.

Scarce at all would speak the rills,
And I saw the idle hills,
In their amber hazes deep,
Fold themselves and go to sleep,
Though it was not yet high noon.

Silence? Rather music brought
From the spheres! As if a thought
Having taken wings, did fly
Through the reaches of the sky.
Silence? No, a sumptuous sigh
That had found embodiment,
That had come across the deep
After months of wintry sleep,
And with tender heavings went
Floating up the firmament.

"Oh," I mourned, half slumbering yet,
"'Tis the voice of *my* regret,—
Mine!" and I awoke.

CATCHEM'S CORNER, SODOM, AND HELL LANE.

From Notes and Queries.

The writer first mentions the origin of the names of many places in that locality, such as Wednesfield and Wednesbury, from Woden; Swinford, from Sweyn; Cannock from Canute; Gospel Oak and Gospel End; Hungary Hill, near Stourbridge, from the Hungarian refugees who pitched their tents there, and introduced the pottery-ware trade; Bull Stake and High Bullen, from the bull-baiting; Gibbet lane, and other places, such as Throttle-goose lane and Bug Hole, the origin of whose names is lost in obscurity. He then comes to speak of Catchem's Corner, Sodom, and Hell Lane. The last named spot is near to the Bilston turnpike road, towards Sedgeley Beacon, and near to Ettingshall New Village:—

"Had we pursued our way a little further, we should have reached Sodom and Catchem's Corner, at the extremity of Hell Lane, and then have entered Gospel End. It is an old saying in that neighborhood, 'Hell begins where gospel ends.'"

The writer calls on an old cottager, and asks for an explanation of the names of these places. The old man replies as follows:—

"Well, as for Hell Lane an' Sodom, it was the villainy o' the people thereabouts as caused such like names to be given 'em; but Catchem's Corner, there is a bit of a story about which, whether true or fause I canna tell ye, for I was awa' at the time. It mun be aboon fifty years sin' now, an' there were few housen thereabout, though, bein' four cross roads, there were pretty well o' people passing by the corner. One dark winter's night, as a gentleman was walking by, a man with a mask on sprung out o' the next leasow, jumped over the hedge, and robbed the gentleman o' everything worth carrying off. On the next night another was served in the same way, and on the next night another; so there began to be no little stir. After a while, a lot o' men determined to drop on the thief; and so one night, just after sunset, they hid themselves up the trees, an' under the hedges; an' at the right time one got up an' walked along the road; an' presently the man with the mask sprang at him and collared him; but no sooner had he done it than all the men who lay hid rushed at him, an' caught him; and when they tore off his mask they found it was old Catchem, a daring thief who lived down at Sodom, whom they sent down to jail; an' ever after, the place was called Catchem's Corner."

"And what sort of place was Hell Lane at that time?" I asked.

"Well, sir," he resumed, "it was a queerish place, I do assure you. Nobody durst venture down it after nightfall, and even in broad daylight it was hardly safe. There were certain public-houses where the gangs of highwaymen used to meet. There was the old Duke o' York, an' the Barley Mow, as stood near by each other; two fearsome places were these for all sorts o' plots an' mischief. Then there was old Trilly Riley's place, the 'Bull's Head,' where they used to get up bull-batin' an' such like sports; an' Billy Moore's, by the brook. But the worst place o' the lot was called 'Hell House,' kept by old Evans, a butty collier. This was the great fightin' place for the colliers, an' there used to be a pitched battle every night. Evans' daughter, a big, strapping wench, used to be seconds to one o' the men, an' when the fight was on she would jump on the screen an' shout, 'Wind him, Jack, lad,' 'Tap his wine bottle' (make his nose bleed), or 'Gie hin a red shirt, my bonny boy.' There was also Sammon Harry, who followed the devil down a coalpit. This Sammon Harry was a colliery-engineer, an' one day he had been to Woverhampton on the spree—you know, sir! Well, as he came back at night, when it was quite dark, a man met him in the lane, and took him to the pit, and began to swarm down the chain, tellin' Sammon Harry to follow. He followed, and as the chain did not reach to the botton of the shaft the man dropped the remaining distance, telling Sammon to do the same. 'I can't,'' said Sammon Harry, 'it's too far.' 'Drop, I tell you,' shouted the man at the bottom, 'I'll take care of you.'' But Harry wouldna drop, knowing he would be killed if he did so, an' he began to shout and bawl for help till somebody came and wound him up again."

"And who was the other man?" I asked.

"Why, the devil, to be sure, who else?" replied our aged friend; "he thought o' makin' sure o' Harry, but he failed that time, altho' I fear me he's got him safe enow by this."

"Then there was Nelly Nicholas, may be you'n heered of her?"

"No," I answered; "who and what was she?"

"O!" was the answer; "she was a witch, an' lived not far away from the brook. She was a little, wiry-looking woman, with ferret eyes, and long bony fingers. Everybody bore fear of her, for she had marvellous powers wi' spirits, an' sich, and could tell what was to happen, as well as what happened in the lane, no matter how dark things were kept. An' she used to turn herself into a white rabbit, and go about the lane after dark, pryin' into men's houses, so much so that it used to be a regular thing, when I was a lad, to ask, 'Have you seen the white rabbit tonight?'"

"But surely, you're only joking now?" I remarked.

"Not at all, sir," replied he.

"And do you really believe she assumed such shapes?"

"Ay, ay," replied the oldest inhabitant, "an' wiser heads than mine believe it likewise." (The "white rabbit" is commonly talked about by the old people in the "village" to this day.)

"Then we had a wizard as well as a witch," continued our informant; "an' him I remember well. His name was Kit Rhodes. He went about with his hair hanging down in a sort o' pigtail, an' was dressed in very queer colored clothes. He was a fearsome fellow, an' if anything offended him he would swear a great oath, an' forthwith some misfortune would fall upon them; either they would be hurt in the pit, or some of their ill deeds would come to daylight, an' they get punished, so Kit Rhodes was always feared and respected by every thief in the lane. There was Devil Lees, too, and his imps, a great big rodney fellow, as hard as a groundsell toad. He was a fearsome chap, was Lees, and his imps in their younger days weren't much better."

"What were his imps?" I inquired.

"Oh," replied the old man, laughing at my ignorance, "his sons, to be sure; an' they were a queer lot a'together. I remember once they had a meetin' down at Tommy Bill's to get up a spree. There was Lees and two of his imps, and Billy Moore, and Old Huss, with two or three others, whose names I forget for the moment. Well, these started off all jolly drunk to Wolverhampton, an' Devil Lees pointed to a watchman, an' said, 'Come on, lads, let's finish him for a bit of a lark,' so they all set on him, an' in a very few minutes they laid him dead on the pavement weltering in blood. They were found out, but nobody proving which of 'em struck the deathblow, they got off with a short imprisonment."

"Dick Ormes was another strange chap in Hell Lane," continued the "oldest inhabitant," who was by this time getting excited by his narrations. "Dick had only one leg, an' he lived in a cot, with his dog, pig, an' cow, an' led a happy life. One night Dick found out a mystery. He was walking about late, an' he saw a strange-looking being walking about, an' as he got close to it he found it was a woman without a head! He looked at it in horror, but in a moment it passed away. Dick roused the people, an' they used to watch, an' in a few nights they saw this headless woman again, an' they found out from Nelly Nichols that it was the ghost of a woman who had been robbed and murdered by the Hell Lane gang."

"Were the robberies so serious as that?" I asked.

"Ay, ay, sir," replied the patriarch, "yon little brook has been reddened with men's blood many's the time. The robbers used to lie by the brookside, an' when travellers passed along the road they used to spring from their hiding-place, after the manner of Old Catchem, an' fell them at a blow. When they had robbed them, they tossed them over the little bridge into the brook, leevin' them to crawl away as best they could.

"But yet we had a preacher, though he was a strange one, sure enow. They called him Jack the Barber, he being a hair-cutter all the week, an' a preacher o' Sundays. While he was hair-cuttin' or shavin' he had all his thoughts on his sermons, an' such like, and he always spoke 'a word in season' to his customers. One day a stranger called to be shaved, so Jack lathered his face, held back his head, an', just as he was beginning to scrape him wi' the razor ye said to the man, 'My good brother, are you prepared to die?' The man looked hard at Jack, then at the razor, an' bein' half terrified, he rushed, all lathered as he was, out of the shop, and ran up the lane, shoutin' at the top of his voice, 'Murder! murder!' Jack followed at his heels, but could not catch him, an' never saw his new customer again. Once as I heard Jack preachin' in the lane, he told us as how God made the white men, and Satan the black, an' when Satan's work was finished, an' he saw it was so much worse than t'other, he grew savage an' struck the black Adam with his fist, flattening his nose an' thickening his lips, an' so the poor nigger has remained ever sin'. An' once, when the puddlers were gettin' low wages, he preached agin' the iron-masters, takin' up his text like the verse, He shall rule them with a rod o' iron.' One day Jack told the folk he had faith enow to walk on the water, and he went down to the Hell Lane Canal, which had just bin cut, an' stepped in under the bridge, an' bein' no swimmer, an' the water deep, poor Jack got drowned.

"There used to be a notion among the colliers of those times that it was ill luck to work on New Year's Day; but when the Shropshire colliers began to settle in the lane, about fifty years sin', they laughed at the Hell Lane folk for havin' such a notion, an' for two New Year's Days they would work. On the first a Shropshire girl fell down the shaft, an' was knocked all to bits; an' on the second there was a fire i' the pit, and all but two or three got burnt. So the Shropshire folk believed it after, an' never worked again on New Year's Day. An' now, good friends, my tale is ended."

The Hell Lane folk became an altered people through the agency of Methodism. A celebrated Irish missionary, Gideon Ousley, established a mission station at Hell Lane, and soon afterwards a Methodist chapel was erected. It has now disappeared, but the reforming influences of which it was the outward sign are all visible in the improved state of the locality and its inhabitants.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET, 3 10 mwf

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

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None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwlm

WM. MOLAND & SON'S PURE LARD,

IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.

FINE HAMS,

AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

CHESNUT STREET WHARF,

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NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

FERTILIZERS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Estate of WILLIAM WHILLDIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM M. FARR, Administrator of the Estate of Captain WILMON W WILLDIN, deceased, under letters granted by the Register of Wills, of Philadelphia, May 28, 1866, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of July, inst., 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. EGBERT NICHOLS,

7 12 fmw 5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARGARET SCANLON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the account of JOHN O'BYRNE, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of MARGARET SCANLON, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July inst., 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the office of John O'Byrne, Esq., No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 12 fmw5t GEORGE W. BAUGH, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN TURNER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HUGH GAMBLE, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN TURNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

7 12 fmw5t 2 A. ATWOOD GRACE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CATHARINE SMITH, Administratrix of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

7 5 fmw5t SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM T. LOWBER, SAMUEL F. FISHER, and FREDERICK S. PEPPER, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 16 wfm5t* W. J. McELROY, Auditor.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, Third Floor, or directed in Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., July 18, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef etc."

C. L. KILBURN,

7 10 6t Brevet Brig.-General, A. C. G. S.

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FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
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WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
4 1 w/m 84t STATE TREASURER.

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THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

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Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

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WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
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ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p



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No. 704 ARCH Street,

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city

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NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16



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FINE JEWELRY,
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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,



Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $8 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1000 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 13 3m Nos. 307 and 309 North FRONT Street.

IMPORTANT STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT.

Commander Roe Sustained by the Government—The Seizure of Santa Anna Approved.

[Memorandum.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.—On the 6th of July, instant, a paper was presented to the Secretary of State, which bears the signature of G. Naphegyi. Mr. Naphegyi describes himself as attorney-in-fact and confidential agent in the United States of Senor Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and in that character invites the attention of this department to certain transactions which recently occurred in the Gulf of Mexico, "by which," as Mr. Naphegyi says, "the said Senor Santa Anna has been prevented from complying with the expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common county (meaning Mexico), and by which, almost immediately thereafter, he was deprived of his personal liberty, and his life itself placed in jeopardy."

The paper, in the first place, implies a necessity for visiting some censure upon the Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, and Commander F. A. Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, stationed in that port; and, in the second place, suggests proceedings against the government of Mexico, to procure the restoration of Senor Santa Anna and his Secretary, Senor Vidal y Rivas, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Two distinct grievances seem to be complained of on behalf of Senor Santa Anna, one of which is represented to have been suffered about the 7th of June last, at the port of Vera Cruz, and the other about the 12th of the same month, at the port of Sisal, both of which places are in Mexico.

I shall examine first the proceedings which are alleged to have taken place at Vera Cruz, and afterwards the proceedings which are represented to have occurred at Sisal.

We are to ascertain the facts upon which the complaints are based from certain documents which accompany Mr. Naphegyi's communication, from official reports of the U. S. consul and the naval commander at Vera Cruz, and from documents which have been submitted by the minister of the republic of Mexico, all of which papers were gathered into the Department in a somewhat hurried manner. The tenor of Mr. Naphegyi's papers in relation to the transaction at Vera Cruz is, that the Virginia is a United States mail steamship; that she sailed from New York under command of Capt. Deaken on the 22d of May last for Vera Cruz, having as passengers Senor Santa Anna; his secretary, Senor Vidal y Rivas; Mr. Hans, Baron Caspar Van Nostilz, his interpreter; Mr. Louis Ludwitz, and Mr. Edward Gottlieb, all of whom are described as belonging to the suite of Senor Santa Anna.

It is complained that on the 6th of June Mr. Saulnier, the United States Consul, went on board the Virginia, together with her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Medford, where they were introduced by Captain Deaken to Senor Santa Anna. That a conversation was had by the Consuls with Senor Santa Anna upon the policy which was intended to be pursued by him while in Vera Cruz. That the American Consul professed to Senor Santa Anna his sincere support, saying that at first, not having known his views, the Consul was opposed to Senor Santa Anna being received there; but now, having heard them from the Senor in person, the Consul would do all in his power to favor them. That after an interview of three hours, the Consul left the steamer in the most friendly manner. That afterwards, on the 7th of June, Commander F. A. Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, and Commander Murray Ainsley, of the British steamer Jason, boarded the Virginia from a launch which carried the United States and British flags.

That Commander Roe asked and obtained an interview with Senor Santa Anna and invited him to accompany the commander on board the Tacony. That Senor Santa Anna asked a reason. That the commander replied that he had no reasons to give; that Senor Santa Anna must go with him, or the Consul would take Senor Santa Anna by force, at the same time calling the British sailors who were on board the Virginia. That Senor Santa Anna asked if he was a prisoner of war to the American and British men-of-war. Commander Roe replied he might consider it as he pleased; he must go willingly or the commander would force him, and roughly laid his hand on the arm of Senor Santa Anna.

When some one represented to Commander Roe that Senor Santa Anna was a cripple and had only one leg, the commander replied, in a profane and offensive manner, that he would take Senor Santa Anna if he had to break his other leg. That Senor Santa Anna then yielded to the presuasion of one of his suite and went with Commander Roe on board the Tacony, and the commander directed the Virginia to come alongside the Tacony the next morning at 12 o'clock, at Sacrificios. That Senor Vidal y Rivas, on learning these proceedings, visited the American Consul, who pretended entire ignorance of the transaction, and, refusing to receive any protest, said that Senor Santa Anna, on the next day by 12 o'clock, would again be placed on board of the Virginia. That on the next day, the 8th, Senor Santa Anna was sent on board the Virginia by a boat from the Tacony. That the Virginia then proceeded to sea, and was attended by a boat from the Tacony twenty miles, when her pilot was discharged, but not without a close personal search made by an officer of the Tacony; and Commander Roe thereupon directed Captain Deaken to take Senor Santa Anna anywhere he pleased to go, not in Mexico.

The object and purposes of Senor Santo Anna in visiting Vera Cruz are represented by Mr. Naphegyi to have been entirely peaceful and innocent, and in perfect harmony with the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. Mr. Naphegyi denounces the proceedings of the Consul and of Commander Roe as officious, and in violation of the law and comity of nations.

The tenor of the documents submitted by Mr. Naphegyi in regard to the occurrence at Sisal is as follows: The Virginia having been left at sea by Commander Roe, proceeded on her return voyage towards New York, and touched at Sisal on the eleventh of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon. That on the twelfth of June, the commander of the Liberal forces of Mexico at Sisal went on board the Virginia, and said he had orders from General Pereza to take Senor Santa Anna on shore. The captain of the Virginia refused to deliver him up, stating that he was a passenger in transit, and a prisoner to the United States, and should be delivered at the city of New York. Mexican gunboats surrounded the Virginia. The commandant of the port then went on board one of these boats, when all of them anchored and broght their guns to bear on the Virginia. Don Louis Gomez, commandor of the Mexican Liberal fleet, then went on board the Virginia, and demanded the surrender of Senor Santa Anna, which the captain of the Virginia again refused. Don Gomez then left the Virginia. Soon after this, a boat with twelve armed soldiers, commanded by Manuel Romero, boarded the Virginia, three soldiers coming on board with that officer, when Senor Santa Anna, with Senor Vidal y Rivas and Mr. Van Nostilz, got into the boat and were taken on shore. That Senor Santa Anna and Senor Vidal y Rivas were conveyed away as prisoners, and the other persons were released and sent back to the steamer Virginia, which afterwards proceeded to New York.

Mr. Naphegyi appeals to this government for its interposition, among other reasons upon the distinct ground that creditors of Senor Santa Anna in the United States have large pecuniary interest in the safety of that person.

The Mexican government has presented to this government no complaint in relation to these transactions, either on behalf of Senor Santa Anna, his creditors, or otherwise. It would not be unreasonable to delay an examination of the proceedings until some complaint shall be presented by the Mexican government, or by Senor Santa Anna personally, or by his creditors, or by some person shown to be specially authorized and empowered by him or them to institute a complaint. This objection, however, will not be insisted upon, because, first, it is represented that Senor Santa Anna has been put under duress through improper proceedings of the United States consul and naval commander; and because, secondly, it is quite well known in this country that Mr. Naphegyi has been what he represents himself to be, an intimate and confidential friend or associate of Senor Santa Anna.

In order to a proper understanding of the case, it is well to remember that Mexico has been for several years, and at the time of these transactions still remained, a theatre of intestine civil war, aggravated by the most intolerable of all political evils, foreign armed intervention. That Senor Santa Anna came voluntarily to the United States, and took up his residence here some time in the year 1866. That on more than one occasion during that residence he made application to the President of the United States for confidence, sanction, material aid and assistance to enable him to carry on belligerent operations of some sort in Mexico. That during the civil war two parties have claimed sovereign power in Mexico; the first, the Republican government, of which Don Benito Juarez is President; the second, that of the late Prince Maximilian, who proclaimed and sustained himself, by armed force and foreign intervention, as Emperor of Mexico; that the United States have constantly disallowed the pretended Imperial government of Maximilian, and constantly adhered to the Republican government of Mexico, even to the extent of insisting upon the discontinuance of the military intervention by the Emperor of the French. That when Senor Santa Anna applied to this government for protection, aid or favor, inquiries were made by the United States which resulted in declarations by the Republican government of Mexico that Senor Santa Anna was an enemy of the republic.

The government of the United States, therefore, persistently refused to hold any correspondence or communication, personal or otherwise, with Senor Santa Anna or his agents, and has constantly enjoined upon its civil and military agents vigilant and energetic proceedings to prevent any unlawful expedition by Senor Santa Anna from the United States against Mexico. Such were Senor Santa Anna's relations to the republic of Mexico and to the United States, when he, without the knowledge of either this government or that of Mexico, or of any of their agents, left the United States, on board the Virginia, and presented himself at the harbor of Vera Cruz, at a moment when under the remonstrances of this government the French intervention had been terminated; when the so-called Emperor Maximilian had been captured with an army, and was held a prisoner in Queretaro, and the Republican government of President Juarez had so far reduced the country to a condition of peace that the military forces of Prince Maximilian occupied only the two towns of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and both of these were closely besieged by the Republican military forces, with an expectation of their conquest and submission, which expectation, notwithstanding the attempted intervention of Senor Santa Anna, has since been fully realized.

Although the Virginia is a registered merchant vessel of the United States, and although she may obtain mails at the post-office like other vessels, she is in no proper or just sense employed in the service of the navy or the post-office, or the treasury, or any other executive department. She is entitled to the protection of the United States flag only when she is lawfully engaged in trade, and not when she becomes a belligerent against nations with whom the United States are at peace. The communication of Mr. Naphegyi gives no evidence that the Virginia was employed in the regular course of trade or passage as a merchant vessel but on the contrary fully implies what distinctly appears from other sources, that the vessel was employed exclusively by Senor Santa Anna, and was under his absolute control, in a military, or at least political expedition of his own, in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is not pretended that he had commercial ventures either at Vera Cruz or at Sisal, or elsewhere. The papers which were submitted in behalf of Senor Santa Anna further represent that Senor Santa Anna was visited by the captain of the port, the mayor of the city of Vera Cruz, and another gentleman whose name is not given, all of whom belonged to the Maximilian or so-called Imperial party, which was then in possession of the castle of San Juan and of the city of Vera Cruz. Later she was visited by the commissary of Prince Maximilian, Don Domingo Bureau, and by Gen. Taboada, the commanding general of Prince Maximilian's forces at Vera Cruz, and also the captain of the port, each with a military staff, who thereupon congratulated Senor Santa Anna upon his arrival and invited him to go to the city to take command of the same.

Soon afterwards, General Perez Gomez, commander of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, went on board the Virginia and invited Senor Santa Anna to accompany him to that castle, and remain with him until proper arrangements could be made in the city for a grand reception. Senor Santa Anna accepted this invitation and repaired to the castle, where a military band played a march of welcome, and the whole garrison shouted: "Viva el General Santa Anna!" Imposing popular demonstrations followed.

It is further stated that Senor Santa Anna remained in the castle a day and a half, during which time the city authorities were invited by the commanding general of Maximilian to visit the castle and dine with Senor Santa Anna. During the same time a meeting was convened by the so-called imperial commissioner, in the palace of Vera Cruz, to consider the manner of the reception of Senor Santa Anna, which meeting finally came to the conclusion to proclaim Senor Santa Anna to be commander of the garrison of Vera Cruz. It was then arranged that Senor Santa Anna should be escorted to the city of Vera Cruz on the 7th of June. One hundred and one guns were to be fired from the castle, and workmen had already begun to build arches and decorate the city. In conformity with these arrangements, Senor Santa Anna issued and published a manifesto to the citizens of Vera Cruz, which in effect was an open defiance of the Republican government of Mexico.

These dispositions thus made by the so-called Imperialist insurgents in the city of Vera Cruz, in combination with the Senor Santa Anna, are understood to be what is meant by Mr. Naphegyi "as the expressed wishes of Senor Santa Anna's fellow-citizens with regard to the political affairs of their common country."

The United States consul at Vera Cruz gives his own account of the proceedings which took place at that port. In a dispatch of the 8th of June, he reports that Senor Santa Anna came to Vera Cruz on the 3d of June, with his staff, on the Virginia, as passengers; that the staff consisted of his father-in-law, Colonel Vidal y Rivas, two Prussian officers, and an American interpreter; that Senor Santa Anna passed from the ship to the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, then in possession of the Imperialists, and remained there until the next day; that on the morning of the 5th Senor Santa Anna was taken from the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and placed again on board the Virginia, after the force that was in the castle had been changed; that on the 7th of June the commanders of the British frigate Jason and the United States steamer Tacony went alongside and on board the Virginia, and took Senor Santa Anna from the Virginia and placed him on board the Tacony, then off Sacrificios, with orders that the captain of the Virginia should pass that island and receive Senor Santa Anna again on board the Virginia at that place; that the object of this proceeding on the part of the commander was to avoid a conflict among the armed forces in the city, it being understood that it was the intention of a part of the garrison to make an attempt to have Santa Anna landed there that night.

On the 12th of June Mr. Saulnier reported that the history of Santa Anna's reception was as follows: That he arrived on the 3d, on the steamship Virginia, from New York; that he landed the same day in the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and remained there throughout the next day; that on the 5th, in the morning, he was sent back on board the Virginia. On the 6th the Consul received an invitation from Santa Anna to visit him on board the Virginia, which invitation was accepted; that he entertained the Consul for one hour, representing to him that at the solicitation of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State he had come there with an agreement that he would be supported in men and money, and recognized in preference to President Juarez. The Consul reported this interview to Commander Roe, of the United States ship Tacony. The Consul adds that it was made known to him on the 7th of June, through a reliable source, that a serious effort would be made to have Santa Anna landed that night; that it was resolved by Commander Roe that Senor Santa Anna should be forthwith invited to pass the night on board the United States ship Tacony, which resolution was immediately acted upon.

The Consul further reports that on the 8th of June the Virginia left the harbor, passed by Sacrificios received Senor Santa Anna on board that ship, and proceeded immediately to sea.

The Consul at the same time transmitted to this department an account of the proceedings of a council of war of the Imperial insurgent military officers, which was held upon the proposals of Senor Santa Anna at Vera Cruz on the 3d of June, which report of proceedings is certified by those officers themselves. In that meeting the so-called Imperial commissary said that the idea put forth by General Santa Anna was to set up a republic in place of the empire. A republic distinct from and in opposition to the organized republic was implied. General Taboada, who commanded the forces of Maximilian at Vera Cruz, said that the arrival of Senor Santa Anna in that harbor, bringing with him the necessary means, foreign soldiers, and coming under American protection, as he (Senor Santa Anna) states, had aggravated the situation.

The question to be propounded was, whether the garrison would adhere to General Santa Anna's proposals. Lieutenant Colonel Edwardo Soudriez said that as soon as Senor Santa Anna should land at the head of American soldiers, his command would be at an end. Don Jorge Murcia, lieutenant colonel, could not agree to Senor Santa Anna's bringing American soldiers there. Don Edward Figararo, colonel of cavalry, stated that he highly esteemed General Santa Anna, but rejected the idea that he should fight against the Empire with soldiers brought from the United States. Don Santiago Cuivas said that Senor Santa Anna should not be allowed to enter the place, since he was backed by American soldiers and sustained by the American government; that Mexico had already felt one foreign intervention, and it should be spared any more. General Marin, who commanded the naval division, was totally disgusted with Senor Santa Anna, but he would rather fall into his hands than into those of demagogues, although he distrusted his good faith, on account of the protection given him by the American government.

The consul states the conversation which he held with Senor Santa Anna, as follows: That Senor Santa Anna entertained him with a long discourse as to his plans, and said that after interviews with President Johnson and Secretary Seward, at their solicitation he had come to Vera Cruz; that they had offered him men and money to sustain him; that Maximilian had offered to deliver the situation of the country to him (Santa Anna), &c., &c.

The consul further stated that he had had an interview with the so called Imperial commissary. He had declared that Senor Santa Anna should not land at Vera Cruz.

Commander Roe gives this account of the transaction: "On the 29th of May the United States and English Consuls came to Sacrificios, and reported to the English captain and myself that the Imperial Commissary at Vera Cruz had submitted certain terms for the surrender of that place to General Benavides, commanding the Liberal forces, and that he (the Commissary) had requested the two Consuls to proceed to the Liberal camp to propose them. He moreover requested that the British captain and myself should accompany them. On that day we accordingly visited General Benavides at his headquarters, and the propositions of the Imperial Commissary were in substance accepted. This was after the reception of the news of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian. A truce of some three days was agreed upon and hostilities suspended. At the end of this period, however, the (so-called) Imperial commissary failed to meet General Benavides, and hostilities were once more resumed. * * * Affairs remained then in this position until the first of June, when, after repeated solicitations on the part of the Maximilian commissary to the United States and British consuls, those that gentlemen again visited him. This time he declared he would accept the propositions of General Benavides which the consuls had brought back from him in writing. They were requested to visit General Benavides to notify him of the acceptance of his proffered terms, and of the desire of the Imperialists to surrender Vera Cruz, its castle and fortifications. * * The consuls left the English ship-of-war Jason on the morning of the 2d of June, with full instructions to arrange for surrender." Well grounded fears were then entertained of a general insurrection in the city, and of scenes of horror to follow it. The consuls returned from General Benavides at two o'clock in the afternoon of the second of June, with a complete ratification of the original terms proposed by the Imperialist commissary. The two consuls proceeded at once to Vera Cruz, there to report their success to the commissary and await developments. General Benavides suspended firing from his batteries.

The so-called Imperial Commissary acceded at once to those terms, saying that he would require a little time to win over his officers to his wishes. It was at this juncture that the steamship Virginia arrived, bringing Senor Santa Anna. The Imperial commissary informed the consuls that Santa Anna declared that he brought letters from President Johnson and the United States government, authorizing him to assume the charge of affairs in Mexico; that he also stated that a squadron of ships was ordered to sustain him, and troops were also on the way to Vera Cruz. A letter was received by Commander Roe from the shore, which stated that a revolutionary conflict was on the eve of breaking out in favor of and against Senor Santa Anna, who represented himself as an emissary of the United States government, and appointed to supersede Juarez and all others, and take charge as the chief in behalf of the United States.

It was under these circumstances and upon the application of the United States consul that Commander Roe required Senor Santo Anna, with his interpreter and body servant, to go on board the Tacony for the night, and he was the next day put on board the Virginia, and so required to leave Vera Cruz.

Mr. Naphegyi denies that Senor Santa Anna pretended to have had the specific authority of the President of the United States for his proceedings at Vera Cruz. Commander Roe in his report states that Senor Santa Anna when on board the Tacony, denied that he had publicly declared that he came in the name of President Johnson and the United States. This denial of course cannot be expected to outweigh the distinct statements of the United States consul, the explanation of the policy of Senor Santa, given in the imperialist council of war at Vera Cruz, and other corroborating evidence.

Among certain papers which were found in the possession of Senor Santa Anna and his secretary, is the report of a conversation which occurred between that person and Commander Roe on board of the Virginia. In this report, made by Senor Santa Anna's interpreter under his own direction, it appears that his denial was in these words: "It is not true that I said I was sent, for the government at Washington could not employ me, nor would I obey the commands of a government not my own. I heard that the American consul prevaricated for the purpose of preventing me from landing, and I thought proper to satisfy him, and dispose him to a neutrality he ought to have observed. For that purpose I said to him, substantially, that my mission was one of entire peace, and that his President was not ignorant of my journey or of my intentions."

In the opinion of the President, Commander Roe has truly stated the character of the transaction which occurred in Vera Cruz in these words:

"The attitude, then, of Santa Anna was this: He was on board of an American ship, under the flag of the United States, in a city besieged by the government of Mexico, declaring and fomenting the civil war against that government, with which the United States are in friendly relations, under an assumed authority from the United States, and while he claimed to be under the protection and shield of their flag, he prevented the act of the surrender of Vera Cruz, after the terms of that surrender had been agreed to and accepted by both parties, and this under the declaration that he was acting under the authority of the United States."

In this view of the subject this Department not only does not disallow nor censure, but it approves the proceeding of the United States Consul and Commander Roe at Vera Cruz.

I proceed to consider the transactions which occurred at Sisal. While Mr. Naphegyi gives no reason why the Virginia stopped at Sisal, he leaves us to infer that she was in fact returning directly to New York. The suggestion that the United States should institute proceedings against Mexico to procure the restitution of Senor Santa Anna to his liberty within the jurisdiction of the United States is based upon the following assumptions, namely: that Commander Roe had, in behalf of the government of the United States, captured Senor Santa Anna, at Vera Cruz, and placed him on board the Virginia and held him there in custody as a prisoner of war, or at least under duress as an unwilling passenger; that the Virginia was thus constructively put into commission as a public vessel of the United States navy, and remained so while on her voyage to and after her arrival at the port of Sisal, in Mexico; and that the vessel was violently boarded off the port of Sisal, when at a distance of more than one marine league from the coast of Mexico, that is to say, upon the high seas, and that her detention and the arrest of Senor Santa Anna were therefore acts of piracy. It is contended by Mr. Naphegyi that, at least, the Virginia was a merchant vessel, lawfully sailing and remaining at or near Sisal, under the flag of the United States; that Senor Santa Anna, being a passenger, was forcibly and violently taken from the Virginia, and conveyed away by agents of the Mexican government.

There is not the least ground for the pretence that the Virginia was in naval commission, or that Senor Santa Anna was a prisoner of war to the United States at Sisal. The new allegation, that the Virginia lay outside of Mexican jurisdiction while at Sisal, will be made a subject of careful inquiry.

Reserving that question for the present, I proceed to state the transaction at Sisal, as it appears from explanatory documents. As soon as the Virginia was left free from the convoy of the Tacony, by Senor Santa Anna's choice, and under his own direction, she made her way, not to New York, but to the port of Sisal. Arriving there and coming to anchor on the 11th of June, Senor Santa Anna dispatched from the steamer Virginia to General Martin Pereza, Governor of Yucatan at Merida, the capital of that State, a letter by the hands of a Mexican colonel, Hilario Mendez, in which letter Senor Santa Anna declared that Colonel Mendez knew what had happened to him in front of Vera Cruz, and would tell the Governor all about it. Together with the same letter he transmitted written reports of those proceedings, containing an indignant complaint against Commander Roe. Senor Santa Anna proceeded to say in the same letter: "If I do not get back to Vera Cruz soon in a war steamer or merchant vessel, I shall remain some time in Havana; and whether I am in that city or Vera Cruz I shall be at your service."

With this letter Senor Santa Anna also transmitted a copy of a revolutionary address to the people of the State of Yucatan, which, on his way to Vera Cruz, he had sent on shore to be circulated there, and he now invited the Governor to give publicity to that paper. This proclamation, like the one issued at Vera Cruz, was hostile to and subversive of the Republican government of Mexico. On the 11th of June, Senor Vidal, the Secretary of Senor Santa Anna, wrote on board of the Virginia, "in front of Sisal," a letter to General Taboada, before named, of the Maximilian or so-called Imperial army, at Vera Cruz.

In this letter Senor Vidal said that the passengers who embarked in that vessel (which passengers are supposed to be disloyal Mexicans) had expressed to Senor Santa Anna the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, then in the possession of the Maximilian party, and that he himself, on quitting the wharf there, was grieved to see tears shed by old soldiers, assumed to be Maximilian's soldiers, annoyed at the flagrant disrespect shown to Senor Santa Anna; that the garrison, as well as the inhabitants of that city must be in despair, easy to understand to those who had witnessed the spontaneous manifestation of enthusiasm and sympathy.

Senor Vidal proceeded in the letter to say that while he reflected upon the decided intention of General Taboado, and that of other friends whom Senor Santa Anna had in Vera Cruz, and while he reflected that the affairs of Mexico could have another favorable solution than that which Senor Santa Anna had proposed, to give, by means of himself as their leader, with the influence of his names and his gift of command, he (Senor Vidal) was persuaded to write to General Taboado to ask him to tell Senor Santa Anna frankly, without the loss of a moment, if the situation at Vera Cruz could be commanded till Santa Anna's return; and if that could be done, whether Senor Santa Anna might expect better success in the realization of his undertaking. Senor Vidal proceeded to say that he thought it indispensable to remind General Taboado and his party that they ought not to permit the Maximilian military forces to be delivered up to their enemies, (meaning the Republican besieging army), bearing in mind that those enemies did not know how to pardon nor to keep their promises; and that the besieged forces would surely be sacrificed as soon as they should be disarmed. That the safest way—in fact the only way—was that which had been pointed out to General Taboada by Senor Santa Anna. That it was Senor Santa Anna's intention to return to Vera Cruz, without delay, in a war steamer or a merchant steamer. He advised General Taboada to let this notice serve as a guide to him in the management of affairs. Senor Vidal proceeded further to ask why Senor Santa Anna was not assisted by General Taboada on the night of the 8th and 9th, as he expected to have been.

Senor Vidal wrote, on the same 11th of June, on board the Virginia, at Sisal, a letter which was addressed to Charles Rayman, Spanish consul in Vera Cruz, but which by its tenor seems to be intended for General Taboada. In this letter Senor Vidal stated that it was the intention of Senor Santa Anna to proceed from Sisal to Havana, to see what kind of aid, direct or moral, the Captain-General of Cuba would furnish him. With this letter Senor Vidal transmitted a card, to be delivered to General Manzano, the Captain-General at Havana. Senor Vidal proceeded to say that the chief object of his present writing was to ask the Spanish consul to deliver an enclosed card to Manzano, and request him to ascertain the dispositions of those who were capable of aiding him. If they were ready and could do any good, then Senor Santa Anna would soon return to the front of Vera Cruz.

Senor Vidal went on to say that all must have known that Senor Santa Anna's arrival at Vera Cruz was not only opportune and efficacious, but necessary, and was indispensable. He proceeded to say: "I may obtain permission for Senor Santa Anna to remain in Cuba for a month." If not, he would be obliged to go back to St. Thomas. At all events, the Spanish consul was to understand, there, that Senor Santa Anna was ready to save Vera Cruz, and raise the siege by gaining Benavides over to his party, "and thus prevent much bloodshed in the city, and then go to the aid of the brave men (meaning the Maximilian army) who were struggling for their lives in the capital of Mexico. Alas for Vera Cruz, woe to Mexico, if unfortunately Senor Santa Anna should not be understood."

Senor Vidal went on to say: "Our present fears are that the vessel we are expecting from the United States to Vera Cruz, not finding Senor Santa Anna's party there, might fall into the hands of some United States agents, and suffer all the indignities which that nation, the United States, is heaping upon Senor Santa Anna and his party." That that party were taking all precautions at Sisal and were cruising about; but as there had been two stormy nights, the vessels might have passed each other without discovery. That in such an event, if the expected vessel should have arrived, and the troops on board of it should wish to land, then the Spanish consul would put the Irish battalion in the castle of San Juan, and the riflemen in the city, till the return of Senor Santa Anna, when he could march them into the country to shun the maladies peculiar to the Mexican coast.

Senor Vidal went on to say that in the failure of that expedition they would not only lose the cost of the expected vessel, which was over $200,000, but the opportunity of aid, without reckoning the difficulties that they had already had to overcome in organizing that expedition. Senor Vidal went on to say that on the nights of the 8th and 9th the Virginia was for more than two hours behind the castle of San Juan, from midnight till after two o'clock, with the lights and signals which had been agreed upon the Gallegnilla shoals. That the noise made by blowing off steam and other movements must have been heard at the castle; that the sea was calm and the weather cloudy. "Why, then," he asked, "did you not come to the place agreed on? We did everything we could. After two o'clock we put to sea."

He closed with saying that it (the letter) was not to be suffered to go out of the correspondent's possession, though his name was not put upon it for fear of risking the loss of his situation.

On the 12th of June, being the same day on which it is alleged by Mr. Naphegyi that the Virginia was boarded and Senor Santa Anna forcibly removed from that vessel at Sisal, Senor Santa Anna wrote a letter on board of the Virginia, which he addressed to Gen. Mathias Peraza, Governor of the State of Yucatan, at Merida. In this second letter to General Peraza, Senor Santa Anna referred to his first letter forwarded by Colonel Mendez, and presumed that it was then in the hands of his correspondent, General Peraza, together with the documents it contained. Senor Santa Anna then proceeded to say:

"I was awaiting your answer when Colonel Medina, the military commander at this port, presented himself to me on board, and informed me that you invited me to land. I immediately began to get ready to accept your invitation, and commenced by shaving myself. The captain of the vessel (Captain Deaken) informed me that I could not land, as his orders from the commander of the American war steamer (Commander Roe) were that I might land on neutral ground, but could have no pretext to set foot on Mexican territory. This caused an altercation between Colonel Medina and the captain of the Virginia. * * Finally the captain yielded, and I was allowed to disembark, not, however, without protest" (by Captain Deaken).

Senor Santa Anna proceeds, in his letter to General Peraza: "Now I am at your disposal, and I hope I shall soon see you, as this commander (meaning Medina) has promised me I could. I wish my good intentions may give a happy result, and I do not think Mr. Salazar Ilarequi will be so timid as to reject my generous mediation for the complete establishment of peace in this State of Yucatan. But if he persists in an obstinate resistance, an old veteran places himself under your orders, to be sent wherever you think he can be of the greatest service to the nation."

There seems no reason to question the authenticity of these letters. If authentic, they prove that, at the port of Sisal, whether exactly within the Mexican jurisdiction or just beyond it, General Santa Anna was in command of the same military armed expedition against the Republic which he had prepared within and conducted from the shores of the United States to Vera Cruz, in violation of their neutrality laws and in derogation of the relations of amity and friendship, and also, so far as the sphere of moral influences is concerned, within the relations of allies. They prove, also, that although Captain Deaken, perhaps in the interest of New York creditors, protested, Senor Santa Anna voluntarily disembarked at Sisal, and went into the camp of the defenders of the Republic of Mexico. During a considerable part of the period in which Mexico has been the theatre of civil war, armed military and naval forces has been maintained by the United States on the Rio Grande and in the waters around the ports of Mexico, among other purposes, to prevent and defeat invasions of that Republic by any military and naval expeditions which might be set on foot in the United States. We are officially informed that Senor Santa Anna, after having landed at Sisal in conformity with his engagements was sent forward by the military commandant at Sisal in conformity with his engagements, to the care of General Pereza, the Governor of Yucatan, and is detained in custody, with a view to the safety of the Republic of Mexico.

Upon this review of the facts it seems proper that the government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communications in relation to the complaint of Mr Naphegyi with the government of Mexico. That nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity, and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong or offence would justify this government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even an unfriendly attitude toward the republic of Mexico.

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125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
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66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
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15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
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	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¼

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·15. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 12 31

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 28¼ GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865. CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27¼

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¼

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 2, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23¼

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $5000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw¼ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

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GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¼

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¼ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
1 1 8 Three doors above Walnut.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¼

THE SÆNGERFEST.

HOSPITABLE WELCOME TO "DESERVING VISITORS."

The Grand Reception on Saturday Evening—The Rehearsal Concert at the Academy of Music This Morning.

The grand musical festival for which the German element of our population has been so long preparing, is at length inaugurated, and the promise thus far is of a grand and unqualified success, surpassing all other festivals of a similar character in this country. The first general German Sængerfest in this country was held in Philadelphia in 1850, and since that time they have been celebrated in the following cities in order:—Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, New York, and Providence, R. I.

The preparations for this grand affair, together with names of the participating societies, the programme of the exercises, and a minute description of all the prizes to be awarded, were published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Friday and Saturday last. According to the programme laid down,

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VISITING SOCIETIES

took place on Saturday afternoon and evening, amid great rejoicings. A number of societies from the Southern and Western sections of the country arrived in the city during the course of the afternoon, and were received at the depots and escorted to the quarters prepared for them. At about a quarter before 8 o'clock in the evening the societies from New York and the Eastern States, numbering in all about eighteen hundred persons, arrived in Camden on two special trains, by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The event was announced by a salvo of artillery fired from Smith's Island, and within a few minutes after the warning given by the signal guns, the large crowd of people which had already assembled on Walnut street and the river front was increased to an excited and enthusiastic multitude. The visitors, after some delay, were embarked on ferry boats, and amid the firing of guns, the explosion of rockets, the strains of instrumental music and lusty shouts of song, they were borne across the Delaware and effected their landing in a truly triumphal style.

They were then formed in line as rapidly as was possible, and, escorted by the Philadelphia societies, marched in procession up Walnut street to Independence square, the route being lined with welcoming spectators.

THE RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The officers of the festival and the honorary committee had previously made their way into the square by the main entrance to the State House on Chesnut street, taking up their position on a platform in the open air. This platform was gorgeously decorated with flags, banners, and wreaths of evergreens, and just over it in front was a gas illumination forming the words:—

WELCOME
TO
SÆNGERFEST.

The trees in the neighborhood were likewise ornamented with flags and banners of all descriptions, pending from cords stretched from branch to branch.

On arriving at the Walnut street entrance, the procession filed into the Square, the standard-bearers making their way to the front of the platform, where they arranged themselves in the form of a semi-circle. Around them the members of the different societies collected, the position of each body being plainly designated by a large transparency bearing its name and that hearty German word, "Willkommen." The scene presented by the Square when all the associations were properly disposed was extremely grand, and has never been surpassed by a similar gathering in this city, except on the memorable 4th of July, 1866, when the tattered battle-flags of our "Boys in Blue" were returned to the custody of the old Commonwealth whose honor and glory they had maintained on so many bloody fields. The melancholy reflections called up by this first pageant were happily not invoked by the display of Saturday evening, so that joy, and joy alone, reigned supreme.

MR. J. H. CAMP'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. J. H. Camp, the President of the Musical Convocation, opened the exercises by addressing the multitude in German, in the following words:—

Sænger Brothers:—In behalf of the delegation of the Tenth General Sængerfest, I tender you a hearty welcome in our midst. Ten years have elapsed since we last greeted you as singers upon this honored spot. Events of a sad nature have occurred since, when the weapons of strife and war were exchanged for the lyre. But these times have passed away. Many a noble Sænger heart which we welcomed then beats no more, but is moldering in the dust, only to be awakened when the last trump shall sound.

To-day we greet you and tender you again our hands in closer bonds of friendship. May we succeed, through our fraternal feelings, in actuating all mankind to sing with us, "Ewig bleiben treu die Alten bis das letzte Lied verhalt."

Gentlemen, I will not occupy your time longer, but give you the assurance that everything in our power will be done to make your sojourn among us pleasant and agreeable; and where I am deficient in words, actions shall prove our exertions and deeds, in which alone the noble germ of true friendship lies.

At the conclusion of this address the Philadelphia Societies performed their share of the welcoming exercises by chanting Schuster's "Sængergruss." The solemn stillness of the night, and the full radiance of the moon, imparted additional attractions to the scene, the effect of the music, which was rendered in fine and harmonious style, being fairly enchanting. After the hearty plaudits which greeted the singing on all sides had subsided, Mr. Camp introduced his Honor Mayor McMichael to the assemblage in the following words:—

It affords me much pleasure to introduce you, sir, to thousands of brethren, all citizens of this great and glorious country, who have come from North, from South, from East, from West, to add to the fame of our city. Their object is to cultivate the noble science of music, and to extend the cordial ties of friendship. Actuated by such genial motives, I doubt not but that our brethren will receive at your hands a generous and hearty welcome.

MAYOR M'MICHAEL'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Mayor then stepped to the front of the platform, and amid the most enthusiastic cheering welcomed the singers in the following eloquent and scholarly address:—

Gentlemen—Officers and Delegates of the various societies here assembled: For myself and in behalf of the municipal authorities, and my fellow-citizens, I bid you and those who are with you a hearty welcome. Under all circumstances the people of Philadelphia are ready to give hospitable entertainment to deserving visitors. On this occasion we offer these hospitalities with more than usual gratification.

The objects of your visit commend themselves to our especial favor. Those objects, as we understand them, are to renew among us some of your national customs; to celebrate with suitable ceremonies the anniversary festivals that formerly cheered and inspired you in your native homes, and that now serve to furnish to your children a sample of the pastimes, and to reproduce for yourselves the well-remembered pleasures, of your beloved fatherland. We are glad of the opportunity you thus afford us to witness your healthful recreations; to share in your social comminglings; to hear the brilliant musical demonstrations that characterize your Sængerfest. And I am sure that, both in your combined performances and in the friendly contests of skill in which you propose to engage, in common with your own countrymen we shall be roused and soothed and delighted by the works of your famous masters, rendered, as they will be, by those who cherish the sentiments they embody not less than they love the harmonies through which those sentiments are expressed. But, gentlemen, beyond the satisfaction we have in receiving you because you are strangers who come to us with agreeable purposes, and provide for us unaccustomed means of enjoyment, we have a satisfaction in greeting you as representatives of that great people to whom the eyes and the admiration of the world have been so recently directed—that people whose triumphant career in arms was a fitting accompaniment to their triumphant career in art and science and literature—that people who have shown themselves equally capable of the subtlest and profoundest investigations of philosophy, the most recondite and elaborate developments of physics, the keenest and most searching inquiries into history, the noblest and best-sustained flights of poetry, the widest culture in æsthetics, the wisest conclusions in criticism, and the most exquisite achievements of genius in all that contributes to adorn and embellish and purify existence.

We greet you, moreover, gentlemen, as representatives of that extraordinary community which, amid all distractions and doubts and uncertainties, has kept its gaze steadfastly fixed on national unity as the paramount end of its trials and struggles, and which, as it has now accomplished the consolidated empire for which it has so long striven, will, it may be hoped, at no distant day, declare that independence for all its citizens, in attempting to secure which so many of you have suffered. We join with you in your exultation that Germany, by her own might and mastery, has forced herself into her proper place among the foremost nations of the earth; and we join with you in your regret that those advanced ideas of liberty which her apostles have taught, and for which her martyrs have perished, are not now engrafted on her political codes and proclaimed as her political system. We shall rejoice as fervently as you will rejoice whenever her acknowledged supremacy shall be employed in emancipating not only those who submit to her rule, but all men of all races, from degrading inequalities and unjust restrictions. And meanwhile there is for us consolation in the knowledge that if in your own land you have not yet been able to realize all your generous aspirations, that very fact has led you and tens of thousands of your countrymen to our shores, has scattered you and them over our vast and fertile domain, has assisted us to build up flourishing commonwealths, has helped us to fill distant wildernesses with human activities; and, while augmenting our numbers and adding to our strength and increasing our capacity for usefulness, has everywhere imparted to our rapidly growing country the beneficial influence of German thrift, German industry and German intellect.

You have brought with you hands hardened by toil; you have brought with you brains quickened by thought; you have brought with you tastes calculated to refine; you have brought with you broad and liberal views of government, and wherever you have settled a new and better growth has marked your presence. And, gentlemen, chiefest among your praises, when in this your adopted country the momentous conflict between the forces of freedom and the forces of slavery occurred, true to your instincts and your convictions, you marshalled yourselves on the side of the right, and gave without stint your sweat and your blood to its service. Looking then backward to the past, in which we have been your debtors for so much; looking forward to the future, in which we expect to be your debtors for so much more; looking to the grand old country from which you have come, with all its traditions and glories; looking to the grand new country in which you are, with all its vigor and promise, and feeling as we do that the good you bestow will be happily blended with the good you acquire, we recognize you as part and parcel of ourselves; and while we welcome you as Germans we welcome you also as Americans, as compatriots, as friends, as brothers.

DR. G. KELLNER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr G. Kellner, one of the orators of the Festival, was then introduced, and addressed the visitors in German, the following being a translation of the welcome which he extended to them:—

Friends, Brethren:—Welcome to Philadelphia. Welcome in the name of our singers. Welcome in the name of the citizens of Philadelphia to the great national festival, which you intend to celebrate with us, and which is beginning this evening with your solemn reception. May this omen be favorable for it. For on a holy spot are resting our feet, and surrounded we are by the memories of a great time. Here is the place where the fathers of the republic unfurled the banner of freedom; there stands yet that ever-memorable hall from which was issued the Declaration of Independence. The souls of the great heroes of the Revolution, Washington and Franklin at their head, are with us, and bless our noble work in the name of "Harmony and Union."

As in times of antiquity the people of Hellas or Greece assembled at their Olympics, in festival attire, adorned with flowers, to offer their tribute to the culture of the sense of beauty, and to light anew the fires on the altars of fine arts, so are you coming together this time to the great festival of music and song, to render homage to all that is "beautiful, true and good." And as then, so now will the victors in the game of songs be decorated with the laurel wreath. And as then, those Olympic sports filled a whole nation with fresh inspiration for whatever is great, noble and beautiful, and stimulated to more refined morals, and to renewed vigor for the culture of the fine arts, and made them carry home a more ardent love for their fatherland, so will result from our festivals the best fruits for our whole country—the refinement of morals and social life, through invigorated inspiration for the culture of all that is beatiful, true and good.

We celebrate a national festival. We, the citizens of German tongue and extraction, invite our fellow-citizens to "The Festival of Music and Song." We present our sacrifies to the altar of our beloved country, for which so many of us fought in bloody battles, to contribute with all our powers to its prosperity, to its happiness, and to the noble enjoyment of the now conquered peace.

We sacrifice our best, our love and our cultivation of the fine arts, which adorn and purify our lives, and without which we mortals are wanting in the stamp of the immortal God.

We believe, to render the whole nation and the country the greatest service—considering it our holy duty as citizens—we take for our calling to show that the cultivation and practice of the fine arts so refines and exalts the social life of the people, that pure morals, virtue, order and respect for laws, springs up from it in such a degree as can never arise from illiberal temperance and Sunday laws, which are unworthy of a free people. Only civilization, only harmonical education of heart and mind, is making men free. The great truth that liberty does not result from command, but from the culture of the feelings and reasoning of all members of the community, applies not only to politics, but also to the noble enjoyment of social life.

Give us your songs. May the noble harmony of music solve all dissonances of life. Give to the heart, to the feelings its natural right, side by side with the authority of common sense, for that alone gives true harmony to the human mind.

Under that banner we will harmoniously begin and end our festival, and secure for it the best result. Our hearty welcome again! Welcome to the City of Brotherly Love. Here originated the great Union of the American singers. Here, on this sacred spot, seventeen years ago, we celebrated the first national Sængerfest. May the Tenth Sængerfest give a new impulse to the celebration of these national festivals. May they contribute, by their harmony, to solve all discord between our foreign born and native citizens; may they contribute their part to heal the split between the different sections of the country; may our beloved country, in whose honor we celebrate this national Sængerfest, soon be turned from all dissonances, to the most complete and most grand harmony, and be an example to all nations. For only in harmony there is strength, and only harmony gives greatness and glory, and only harmony is union—the whole, the great, the free Union. Three cheers for the Union."

THE PROCESSION.

At the conclusion of these exercises, the different societies proceeded from the Square, and again forming in line, proceeded up Fifth street to Race, where they deposited their banners in the National Guards' Hall. They were then escorted to their quarters in different parts of the city, and thus ended the first day of the famous Tenth General Sængerfest.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

were in accordance with the programme already published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, the societies which proceeded up and down the river and to the suburbs, on excursions, enjoying themselves in that hearty manner for which the children of Germany are so celebrated.

THE PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

Rehearsal at the Academy for the Grand Concert This Evening—The Programme, Etc.

At 9 o'clock this morning the different singing societies assembled at the headquarters, in National Guards' Hall, and at half-past 9 were escorted to the Academy of Music to participate in the rehearsal for the grand concert of this evening. The stage was prepared by a series of seats, rising one above the other, and extending the entire depth, affording accommodations for about one thousand persons. The scenery selected was a woodland scene, with a winding stream in the background.

Shortly after 10 o'clock everything was in readiness for the rehearsal, the stage being filled with the participants, and the auditorium occupied by quite a large number of spectators, who preferred thereby to escape the pressure of the crowd this evening. The orchestra consisted of about sixty performers, all of them being Philadelphians except five. The latter are members of the band of twenty-six performers which accompanies the New York Sængerbund, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Gebhardt.

The concert this evening will be under the leadership of Professor Leopold Engelke, general director of the festival, who also officiated this morning. Several of the most difficult pieces on the programme were rehearsed, portions of them being repeated for the purpose of having a thorough understanding on the part of the performers. They were all rendered with fine effect, and elicited the hearty cheers of the audience.

The programme for the concert this evening is as follows:—

1. Overture from Weber's opera of *Oberon*, by the full orchestra, under the leadership of L. Engelke.

2. Herder's Hymn "To Hertha," to be sung by the combined societies of New York, under the leadership of A. Paur.

3. Tschirch's grand chorus, "Die Harmonie," to be sung by one thousand voices, selected from all the societies, under the leadership of L. Engelke, with accompaniment of brass instruments, bassons, and clarionets. The cavatina (tenor solo) will be sung by Mr. Jacob Graf, of this city, who acquitted himself very creditably this morning in the same difficult part.

4. "The Twenty-fourth Psalm," to be sung in chorus by the combined societies of Baltimore, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Lenschow.

5. Selections from Meyerbeer's opera of *Les Huguenots*, by the full orchestra.

6. Krebs' grand Chorus "*Heil dir, Goettin des Gesanges!*"—"Hail to Thee, Goddess of Song!"—to be sung by the members of all the societies, with accompaniment of brass instruments.

7. Abt's Chorus, "*Der deutsche Mænnergesang*," to be sung by the combined societies of Philadelphia, under the leadership of L. Engelke.

8. Handel's grand "Hallelujah Chorus," from the Oratorio of "*The Messiah*."

We are in the Midst of a Revolution.

No more premature decay of the teeth. SOZODONT renders them indestructible. Nay, more, it makes the enamel as white as Parian marble, and the breath as odoriferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased, if it is used daily.

THE AVENGER OF WATERLOO.—The *Situation*, a new journal at Paris, publishes the following singular note:—"This day is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, June 18. Let us not forget that date. We have avenged ourselves on all foreigners who crushed us by numbers in 1813, 1814, and 1815. We conquered the Russians in the Crimea; we defeated the Austrians in Italy; we did better than conquer the English—we saved them at Inkermann. We have taken vengeance on all except the Prussians! When will their turn come?"

A FRENCH GIANT.—The Paris *Liberté* says:—"A new giant, born in the department of the Vosges, and measuring eight feet and a half in height, visited the Exhibition yesterday morning, having made the journey to Paris principally with the object of measuring himself with the Chinese giant. He at once proceeded to the establishment which the latter shares with a dwarf, and challenged him, measure in hand: the result of the trial was that the Chinaman had to acknowledge himself vanquished in stature."

A NEW TURKISH DIGNITY.—In consideration of distinguished public services, Aristarchi Bey, ex-Governor of Samos, now a member of the Grand Council, has received the title of prince. This distinction is the first, and as yet only one, of its kind in the Turkish official hierarchy, into the nomenclature of which the title has been specially adopted for the occasion.

ROMAN RELICS IN ENGLAND.—The excavations on the North London Railway have led to the discovery of an ancient stone coffin with a skeleton in it, near Old Ford, in Essex. The coffin was dug up near an old Roman road. During the last few years the same locality has yielded a rich supply of Roman coins and urns.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—During the recent stay of the English screw steamer St. Andrew at Mavisbank, a pair of enterprising sparrows built their nest in the bunt of the foretop-gallantsail. One of the seamen, on proceeding to uncover the sail preparatory to the ship's going to sea, discovered the nest, which contained four eggs.

BIRDS.—The Minister of Agriculture has addressed a circular to the Mayors of France, enjoining them to punish severely all persons caught in the act of netting, trapping, etc., small birds, whose valuable services as destroyers of insects he sets forth, demonstrating by statistics the utility of these humble members of the feathery genus.

A BLAST.—A few days ago the proprietors of the Salt Lime Works, at Clitheroe, England, fired an immense blast. Two tons of gunpowder were placed in the mine, and the explosion which followed resulted in the displacement of about twenty thousand tons of stone.

POMPEII.—A bronze money chest has lately been discovered in the excavations of Pompeii. The figures, which are carved in bas-relief on the sides and lid, are said to be of extraordinary beauty.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

CAMP MEETING,
VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—
FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·00 A. M., 3·00 P. M., and 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7·13 A. M., 8·28 A. M., 3·19 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75.
7 15 10t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE

S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,

Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwtmrp CASHIER.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
221 6m VANKIRK & CO.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 7 13 24*

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIZED FIRE-PROOF SAFE, EVANS & WATSON, Makers, at No. 38 N. FRONT Street. 7 13 3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897,

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

A NEW MATERIAL.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE—AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals flint, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania,

Has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.

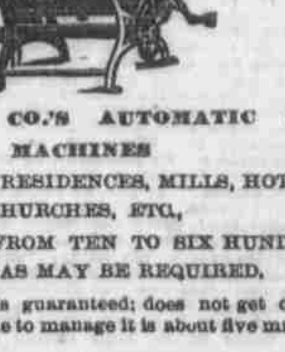
1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share, the books for subscription being now open at their present works, Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the material.

Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY.

Charles M. Prevost, John S. Morton, John McArthur, Jr., William L. Schaffer, Samuel W. Cattell, William M. Wright, John P. Levy, Joseph Parrish, M. D., Samuel F. Fisher, James G. Hardie, William Struthers, David L. Dodge.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
EDWARD J. ALTEMUS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WALDRON J. CHEYNEY, Superintendent.
EMIL F. DIETERICHS, Assistant Superintendent.
GEORGE HARDING, Solicitor. 7 11 6trp

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8mwf3m

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6tf

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 15 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS,

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmw5t

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26] SOLID SILVER WARE.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3mrp

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

VERY ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
16th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2040 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including elegant walnut and green plush drawing room furniture; three elegant suits walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; handsome dining room and library furniture; very fine mantel and pier mirrors, in massive gilt frames; elegant rosewood piano forte; rich velvet and English Brussels carpets; fine spring and hair mattresses; kitchen furniture, etc.
The articles are in elegant order and nearly new.
The mirrors have been in use but three months.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [7 12 2t
The house is for rent.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
We will sell by order of the Sheriff,
On Wednesday,
July 17, 1867, by catalogue, the Entire Stock of a City Retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a full assortment of brown and bleached muslins, flannels, dress goods, linen towels and towelling, linen cambric hdkfs, hosiery, gloves, notions, etc.
GOODWILL AND FIXTURES.
Also, at 9½ o'clock, upon the premises, No. 134 South Eleventh street, the goodwill, lease, and fixtures.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.
On Wednesday Morning,
July 17, by order of Assignees, the Entire Stock of a City Retail Dry Goods Store, consisting of a full and general assortment of bleached and brown muslins, dress goods, flannels, cloths, cassimeres, hoop skirts, notions, etc.] 7 13 3t

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 8 A. M.
Fare, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, including carriage hire.
Children, $1·25, including carriage hire.
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 10 12t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

THE STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX having met with an accident to her machinery, will be withdrawn from the Wilmington and Chester Line for a few days to undergo repairs.
Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her trips.
7 15 1t L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1tf

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. 7 13 2t*

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN—FOR RENT, FURnished, a Neat Cottage, with every convenience, and very desirably located.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
7 10 5t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2t* PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 tmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at
WILLIAM HOGG, Jr.'s,
7 8 12* No. 801 N. EIGHTH Street.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2m8p

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
5 5mwfrp Philadelphia.